Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO: 274 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1836
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,360,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frehgtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, due to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Soerabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Hainhong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhur.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujrat.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hoshiarpur.	Ludhiana.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 2/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Kure	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
115, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DAWN OF PEACE
heralded by
WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF OUR
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES
of which we have now in hand a small but select and artistic collection.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents, P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic-Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street.
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 13,00,000
Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

MATRIMONIAL.

REGULAR BRITISH OFFICER, 25 years, wishes to communicate with single young lady or young widow of independent means with view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2904

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

METAL CEMENT made in Austria, specially for joining Cast Iron Boilers, etc., can be had at The BOMBAY TILE MART, 21, Bank Street, Fort. 3026

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED in Calcutta—First Class HOME TRAINED MOULDER, good salary to right man. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3004

WANTED—Gujarati Hindoo GRADUATES for a commercial firm. Write with terms and testimonials to Box No. 1119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3037

WANTED—A GRADUATE in science with Physics and Chemistry. Apply immediately stating terms to the HEADMASTER, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad. 3076

WANTED—BROMIDE and VELOX PRINTERS for Bhagdad and Busrah. Apply personally to Messrs. P. VICTOR & Co., Camera House, Fort, Bombay. 3046

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, preferably a Hindu for a commercial firm in Bombay. None but really competent men need apply to Box No. 1124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3066

WANTED—Experienced GUJARATI-knowing GRADUATE and MATRIC. Apply stating experience, and salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 3016

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Philosophy for the Dyal Singh College on Rs. 150 per mensem with benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDER DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College Trust, Society, Lahore. 3050

WANTED—Permanently SHORTHAND TYPIST, also ACCOUNTANT. Both Gujarati Hindus over three years' office experience. Start Rupees Fifty to Sixty. NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Fort. 3099

WANTED—RELIEVING SIGNALLERS, SIGNALLERS, RELIEVING GENERAL CLERKS, Traffic Candidates having passed VI Standard, Cabin Candidates and Number Takers having passed IV Standard. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 2870

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts or Commerce as an ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Publicity Department, Social Service League, Bombay. Applicants should be ready to take up social work as a career with a starting salary of Rs. 60 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 5. Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY, c/o Central Cooperative Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3103

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified and thoroughly experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Native State, specially for Raj family, starting salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications together with free quarters and conveyance. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age, nationality and qualifications to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for the post of the Headmaster, Science knowing experienced and above the age of 28 preferred. Those who intend to stay permanently and who have a liking for the profession need apply. Good beginning and good prospects for a really competent hand. Apply before the 23rd November to the SECRETARY of the A. V. School, Maroli via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 3077

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 311

WANTED for the Legal Department of the Uganda Protectorate Government, a competent CLERK and GUJARATI INTERPRETER. He must have a thorough knowledge of Gujarati and English (reading, writing and speaking) and accounts; should also be a fair typist. Salary Rs. 100 per month for the first year and thereafter Rs. 125 a month rising to Rs. 150 a month by annual increments of Rs. 5 per month. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificate to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3094

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarathi knowing UNDER-GRADUATE on Rs. 30 p.m. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 3095

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST with previous experience in Business firms. Apply to Box No 1136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3106

WANTED.

REQUIRED.—WEAVING POWER LOOMS 36 inches width, write with particulars HORMUSHA JOSHI, Machlipith, SURAT. 3062

WANTED—Two Lancashire or Vertical unrepaired BOILERS of about 100 lbs., working pressure. Apply with particulars to K. WORAH & CO., 7, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3070

WANTED—Medium-sized BUNGALOW, containing 4 bed-rooms with bath-rooms and dressing rooms attached, separate hall and dining room, and two extra rooms, must be up-to-date, electric lights and fans, unfurnished, with one garage and stable accomodation, on three to five years' lease, situation facing the sea, at Peddar, Napean Sea, Ridge or Warden Road. Apply immediately to Box No. 1127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3074

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

SHIVAJI'S SWORD FOR SALE.—Apply Box No. 1125 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3067

FOR SALE—Brand new, 5 Horse Power A.C. Electric Motors, leather and canvas belting and circular saws all by good makers. SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 3053

FOR SALE—Black C.B. 5 years Dun C.B. 4 years, both are free from unlucky marks, quite showy and broken; can be seen at V. G. AKULA, G.B.V.C. Veterinary Surgeon Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3055

FOR SALE—3 very handsome 7 light Bronze ELECTROLIERS. Very suitable for large Hall. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Box No. 1135, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3102

FOR SALE—One "Mazna" incubator 160 eggs capacity, second hand, Rs. 150. Also 1 premature child incubator, new, suitable for hospital Rs. 350 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3092

BARGAIN.—One Studebaker Car 1914 Model, 20 H. P. 5 Seater, 4 Cylinder, Bosch Magneto, Smooth Running, in perfect order Rs. 4,000. One Cadillac Car, 20-30 H. P. 7 seater with El. Lights Rs. 9,000 nett. Owner leaving Station. Apply sharp to Box No. 1126 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3068

FOR SALE—New Daniel Adamsons Boiler 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 150 lbs press. Compound Non-Condensing Engine, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. rope gearing. Platts five-bearing gins, Chimney 3ft. by 60ft., Ten feet Lathe. Iron Sheds, Corrugated Sheets and other ginning stores. Apply M. E. DABHOIWALLA, Surat. 2934

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

TO BE LET—At Ootacamund "ROSSMOYNE." Commodious and splendid situation. To be let permanently or for the season. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

ENGLAND v. INDIA CRICKET MATCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION can be had at the Office of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the following rates:

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st CLASS SEASON	8	0	0
2nd CLASS SEASON	5	0	0
3rd CLASS SEASON	3	0	0
1st CLASS DAILY	3	0	0
2nd CLASS DAILY	2	0	0
3rd CLASS DAILY	1	4	0

2991

NOTICE.

THE holders of the Dhar State War Fete Lottery Prize-Winning tickets are hereby informed to send their Prize-Winning tickets to the SECRETARY, War-Fete Lottery, without unnecessary delay, otherwise no application shall be entertained after the 31st December, 1918.

Owing to the outbreak of the epidemic of Influenza the time is extended in the interest of Prize-winners. Other ticket holders desirous to know whether their tickets have won any prize are informed to send in their tickets for enquiry within the said period.

M. N. KHORY,
for Dewan, Dhar State.

NOTICE OF SALE.

A BIG GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIALISTS.

ONE complete METAL FACTORY comprising:—BOILER, ENGINE, LATHES (Screw cutting and spinning) CUTTERS, PRESSES and DRAWING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMERS with complete sets of PULLEYS, SHAFTINGS, and sets of DIES for making various kinds of UTENSILS of BRASS, COPPER, ALUMINIUM, etc., all in perfect working order. The Factory can turn out about 25 tons of Finished Goods every month. Offers are invited for the whole lot or for any separate Machine.

For particulars and detailed information, please apply to:—

A. A. THANAWALLA & Co.,
2988 Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the 1st December, 1918:—Aster Set and Lorilectric, Electric Machines, Portable Steam Engine, Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Rice Huller, Screw for handbailing Cotton Press, etc., etc., and old cast and wrought iron.

LIMBDI STATE ENGINEER,
3090 Kathiawar.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction sale of timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnavar, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 36,300 cft., Blackwood 8,000 cft., Junglewood 14,200 cft., Sawnwood 1,000 cft. Date of Sale 26-11-1918, and on the following days.

Tavargatti, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 56,200 cft., Blackwood 15,000 cft., Junglewood 24,600 cft., Date of Sale 3-12-1918 and on following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, N. D.

Haliyal, 7th November, 1918.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE ROLLER MILLING-PLANT, capacity 700 cwts. of wheat in 24 hours, producing household, bazar, coarse and fine Sooji and Atta, driven by a very economical Gas engine with gas producer specially made to burn Indian coal.

Also three horizontal STONE GRINDING MILLS for grinding wheat, gram, rice, bairi, etc., and one Dreadnought Grinder, capacity 600 cwts. in 24 hours.

Also three ELECTRIC MOTORS, two of 60 B.H.P. and one 10 B.H.P.

The Mill is located in Bombay in complete working order and is being sold merely on account of the projected retirement of the proprietor.

Or the plant may be sold separately (a) the flour mill machinery and (b) the Gas Engine of 120 B. H. Power with gas producer, cooling tower, etc.

The Mill premises can be leased on favourable terms and offers a splendid opportunity to any person or Company contemplating the execution of a new factory by purchasing the gas engine, etc., already fixed and saving much time also heavy expenses in foundations and other costs.

Apply for full particulars to VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM ATTAVALA, No. 323-25, Duncan Road, Bombay. 3087

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 18th November, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To confirm the Company's contributions to the "Our Day Fund" and the "New Seamen's Institute Building and Endowment Fund."
4. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata as a Director of the Company.
5. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 14th to 30th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid on and after Thursday, 5th December, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 14th November, 1918, and warrants will be duly posted to them. 2878

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1918, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1918 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.
MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
2884 Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION.

TO CELEBRATE the Armistice just concluded, it has been decided to distribute sweets to the children of the primary and secondary schools in Bombay and to provide a dinner and other entertainment to European Sailor and Indian Lascars of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine, and to the troops European and Indian, stationed in and passing through Bombay.

The public are invited to send in subscriptions for the above objects to the Honorary Treasurer, Armistice Celebration Committee.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA,
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the New Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company as per Notice already posted to the shareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1918. 2879

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SESSIONS JUDGE, a retired Government Servant would be preferable.

1. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications.
2. Must deposit Security vide State Rules and will be guided in all respects as regards leave, travelling allowance, etc., by the State Rules.

Apply immediately to JUDICIAL MINISTER in His Highness Government Alwar, Rajputana. All applications must be accompanied with photographs and must reach before 20th of November, 1918. 2945

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR NAVIGATION AND INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A SALE of the boats, launches and accessories, etc. of this concern will be held on the 25th instant at the Registered Office of the Company at Cochin. Intending bidders or purchasers of the same as a going concern may apply for details to the Office.

ABRAHAM B. SALEM,
M. KRISHNA MENON.
Managing Liquidators.
Cochin, Nov 8th. 3058

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 79, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1918

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1918.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st November, 1918, to 5th December, 1918, (both days inclusive.). 2790

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta.

The contract documents as per undermentioned can be seen during office hours viz. between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office Karwar. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2 except on the day fixed for receiving tenders and on Sundays and other holidays.

1. Drawing of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta" will be received by the Executive Engineer, K. D. up to 3 p.m. on the 9th December 1918 and will be opened on the same day or any other convenient day soon after. A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash or currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer. The person whose tender may be accepted will have to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 1,650 in due fulfilment of the contract in time subject to forfeiture in case of failure.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Chief Engineer and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected. The Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject all Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Dated November, 1918.
(Sd.) N. N. AYYANGAR,
3101 Executive Engineer, Kanara.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 906 OF 1915.

R. D. SETHNA, Esqr. .....Plaintiff.
v/s
REHMATUNISSA BEGUM the widow and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Order for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1918, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of December, 1918, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Colaba in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the Colaba land and Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has a right of way.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the western or landward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the said Colaba land and Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has a right of way and which said land and premises firstly and secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 382 (1), 382 (2), 382 (3), 382 (4), and 383 and Street Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and bearing Collector's New No. 16952 and New Survey No. 6/9571 and are subject to the annual payment of Rs. 100-0-4 to Government for ground rent and which said premises are now in the possession of the plaintiff as the Receiver appointed in suits Nos. 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1918.
H. H. WADIA,
3100 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDOOLALI EBRAHIMJEE, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Anw person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2695, New No. 9702, Old Survey No. 1022 and New Survey No. 4435 and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, on the West by a Sweeper passage, on the North by the property of the property of Tajbhoy Alibhoy which said Ebrahimji Abdulabhoy and on the South by the property of Tajbhoy Alibhoy which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6012 and Street No. 150-152 and are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1918.
BHIMJI & CO.,
3093 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. KAVASHAH DOSSABHOY WADIA. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, all claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land of Pension and Tax Tenure according to the Collector's Bills situate at and fronting the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house with stables and outhouses and other erections standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,044 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, and 2 D/2718 Old Survey Nos. 21, 21A, A/22, A/24, 22 and 24, New Survey No. 1/7340, 2/7240 and 8/7255 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3158, and 3160, Street No. 6 D S, 10, 14, 22, 23, and 24 and bounded, on or towards the North by Harkness Road, on, or towards the South and East by Doongersey Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Caliandas Kirparam and partly by a strip of land belonging to Moolji Haridas used as a common passage by the Vendor and Moolji Haridas and the heirs of the said Calliandas Kirparam.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1918.
KANGA & SAYANI,
3097 Purchaser's Solicitors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client Mr. MOHANLAL HURJIWAN and Mr. MATHURADAS MORARJI, which was carried on in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, as piecegoods merchants under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Mathuradas Morarji has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 8th day of August, 1918, so far as concerns the said Mr. Mohanlal Hurjiwan, who has retired from the said firm leaving the said Mathuradas Morarji to continue the same, he the said Mathuradas Morarji having now taken upon himself all the rights and liabilities of the said firm.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1918.
MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
Attorneys for Mr. Mohanlal Hurjiwan.
3105

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of about 700 New Empty Oil 5 gallon Drums of Galvanised iron.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, on account of the concerned:—

About 700 New empty oil 5 gallon drums of galvanized iron.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill next to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich Chesterfield sofas and low chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, leather lined Italian cane chairs, single bedsteads, verandah benches, easy chairs and reclining sofas, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. P. Scott, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Second Floor, Datooboy Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, writing tables, glass door book cases, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. D. Morris.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Mr. Abdoola Mahomed Fezan and on account and risk of Mr. E. H. Elias the following:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's Shirtings No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon's Mills, Chinchpogly, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Jethanand Narandas:—

About 10,710 lbs. of Waste known as Oily Cotton No. I.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CALLIOPE FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "C Shed" Princes Dock, by order of Messrs. Hearsch Vaidya and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Chapsey Dossa of Vadgadi:—

Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."

J H Sons, Bombay—100 chests Calliope Flowery Orange Pekoe (Tea).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS, MALABAR TIMBER BALLIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following place and date:—

TUESDAY, 19th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, and Mazagon.

1 large lot of scrape timbers of various saw mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within a month from date of sale.

THE SALE OF NEW BRAND BARGES.

Under instructions from the Shipping Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on Carnac Bunder near Paran Bazar, the following:—

2 brand new barges, each carrying about 125 tons of weights lying opposite P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at the shop of Sheth Vithal Balchand, by order of Shah Himatlal Dayabhai and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Fakirchand:—

25 bales Yarn No. 12½ Dawn Mill, China, each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Raychand Nanchand:—

11 bales Yarn No. 3 Jacob, Seven Stars, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ACCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 12-30 noon (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by order of Sheth Hasam Noormohmed and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Mohmed Salemohmed:—

25 bales Yarn No. 12½ of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's Mills, Africa Ticket, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 12-45 noon (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, by order of Pari Nanalal Motichand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Amritlal Sankalchand:—

12 bales Yarn No. 8½, Dinsha Petit Mills, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Bhagwandas Gangaram by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Laxminarayan Gangadhar:—

13 bales Yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket, of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's Mills, each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Hanumantrai Raghunath:—

2 bales Yarn No. 6 Photo Chhap, Myre Sassoon Mill, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES GREY LONGCLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Rameshwardas Gordhandas, 2nd Lane, Lakhmidas Khimji Market, by order of Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramkissendas Sagarmal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mathuradas Dwarkadas:—

5 bales Markin (Grey Longcloth), Fruit Chhap, Jacob Mill, each of about 50 pieces including:—

2 bales No. 1230 lbs. 9.

2 bales No. 2365, lbs. 9½.

1 bale No. 3610, lbs. 8½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Ramlil Bakshi at Pydhowni, Tamba Kanta, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Bhaichand Surchand:—

25 bales Yarn No. 10 David Mill, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF GREY LONGCLOTH OF HONGKONG MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Ramdheru Gali, at the shop of Messrs. Balmukund Hiralal, by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs Jiwabhai Wadilal:—

25 bales Grey Longcloth of Hongkong Mills including:—

10 bales No. 4005, lbs. 9½.

10 bales No. 4205. lbs. 10.

2 bales No. 3625, lbs. 8½.

3 bales No. 3825, lbs. 9.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES SUSI OF CRESCENT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Station Gulli, at the shop of Sheth Lalji Harjiwan, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth B. Mansing of Govind Galli:—

18 packages Susi No. 1436, Crescent Mills, each of about 80 pieces, each piece about 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 DRUMS OF DISINFECTANT FLUID.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—

1,000 drums Disinfectant Fluid "Burra Dog" Brand, each of 1 gallon, ex. S. S. "City of Norwich.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHUWA SAW MILL AT GHORAPDEO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vanmalidas Punjabhai and others, mortgagors, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd October, 1918, made between the mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery pertaining to The Mahuwa Saw Mill on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

1 Oil Engine by Crossley, 32 B.H.P., complete with water tank and pipe connections.
1 Wooden Saw Bench.
3 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pullevs.
1 Shafting 40 feet long.
1 Grinding Machine.
7 Steel Saws 30ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 24ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 20ft. diameter.
1 Steel Saw 18ft. diameter.
3 Steel Saws 36ft. diameter.
1 Writing Table, 6 Chairs, 1 Canvas Belt 45ft. long.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners,

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO. (*Contd.*)

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura, Bazar Street, without the Fort of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 2217, New Survey No. 6255, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 19, Street No. 76 and which premises contain by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kamatipura Bazar Street, on or towards the West by the property of on or towards the North by the property secondly described and on or towards the South by a Gully.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Street without the Fort of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3224, New No. 10088, Old Survey No. 2218, New Survey No. 6256 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1020, Street Nos. 78-80-82-84 and which premises contain by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kamatipura Bazar Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 7th Street and on or towards the South by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR COVERS (TYRES) AND INNER TUBES.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Back Yard of Old Town Barracks, Homji Street, Fort:—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Covers	1	1	2	16
Tubes	0	1	2	26

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 NOON (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, LAMPWARE, GLASSWARE, ENAMELLEDWARE ETC., DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Bros., as Agents for the Insurance Companies and for account of whom it may concern, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1918, at 12 noon (S. T.), goods such as hardware, lampware, glasswane, enamelledware, etc., damaged by fire lying in the shops No. 10, 11, 12 and 15, on Improvement Trust, Plot No. 3, at Sandhurst Road (near Nul Bazar).

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgage, Seth Lalchand Madanmul and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Mahomed Husain Peharani.

H 1547—1 case 20 pieces kultin; H 3946—1 case 24 pieces voil; H 10—1 case 20 pieces herring bone; H 3994—1 case 38 pieces poplin; H 25—1 case 30 pieces poplin; H 26—1 bale 22 pieces cotton annel; H 27—1 bale 21 pieces cotton flannel; H 28—1 bale 30 pieces herring bone; H. 24—1 bales 30 pieces poplin; H 440—1 bale 30 pieces voil flannel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 DRUMS SOLID CAUSTIC SODA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Messrs. Mancherji and Ratanji Tata & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia & Co.

12 drums each about 6 cwts solid caustic soda of 98/99 degree.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods cleared the next day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD GUNNY BAGS.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the space between A and B Warehouses of the Alexandra Docks on Frere Road, Fort, on Thursday the 21st day of November, 1918, at a.m. (S. T.), in the morning:—

A large quantity of old gunny bags.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down and the lot will have to be cleared within 10 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, Medows Street.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co. Agents, the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhowanjee Kersondas and Co., sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Lalbag near Kala Chowki, Parel, the following cotton waste:—

Card Fly No. 1 lbs. 6,356.
Card Fly No. 2, lbs. 3,917.
Dropping No. 1, lbs. 198.
Sizing Sweeping No. 2, lbs. 207.
Coloured sizing sweeping, lbs. 14.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at his own expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES REAL AMERICAN PEPERELL DRILL.

On TUESDAY the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. D. Barookh & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

9 Bales Real American Pepril Drill Goose Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Bhutaji Bhoormal.

10 Packages Nensookhs No. 5700 or other width 33 to 54 inches mixed 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite thet gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Devidas Chatarbhaj and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand.

3 Bales each, each 50 pieces Jap Shirtings No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. V. P. Sons & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Kantilal, Dullabhdas of Ghadialgully Mulji Jetha Market (the partner of Messrs. Raval & Co. Marble Tiles Merchants).

6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 2825—6lbs.

6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kuurla Mills, No. 3025—7 lbs.

6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 3425—8½ lbs.

3 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 3825—9½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE COUNTRY-MADE SOONSI, 2 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS AND 1 BALE COTTON DYE OF THE CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Keshromal Shankerlal & Co. and on account and the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Narandas.

1 Bale 120 pcs. country-made Soonsi No. 220.

On account and at the risk of Seth Toovarmal Uttamchand.

2 Bales each 60 pcs. checks of the Union Mills No. 917/907.

1 Bale 60 pcs. cotton dye of the Crescent Mills No. 2593.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Premji Goculdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Runchod.

7 Bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 6161.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE DINSHA PETIT MILLS AND 1 BUNDLE CHECKS OF THE MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Parbhudas Damodar and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Laxmidas Varjivandas.

1 Bale 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 3011—7 lbs.

3 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills, No. 3411—8½ lbs.

1 Bale 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 3811—9½ lbs.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hemraj Rebimal.

1 Bundle 50 pcs. checks of the Manekji Petit Mills, No. 2—7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES GAGRAPATS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Somchand Devaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Jethabhov Kalvanji.

6 Packages each about 60 pcs. Gagrapats, Engine, Mill and Lantern Brand Amratlal Madanji's make.

3 Packages each 66 pcs. Gagrapats No. 558.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Glassware, matches, fans, wet dates, tea, medicines, fruit salts, cigarettes, school books, (French), flooring tiles, soap, cotton, piecegoods, biscuits, dried fruits iron panel pins, cotton hosiery, slates, cotton yarn, bundles, skins, clove stems, dry fish, plain wire, bags sugar potato starch, rice, slag wool, old newspapers, drums, soda sulphate, soda sulphide, parcels, aniline dyes, gold watch, empty cases, barrels, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 69 PACKAGES SHOOKS, EMPTY SODA AND GLASS BOTTLES, EARTHENWARE, STATIONARY, ELECTRIC GOODS, MATCHES, IRONWIRE, AND NAILS GREEN COPRA, RUBBER TYRES HOSIERY, INK CARD PAPER, PROVISION, MANILA ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the following goods:—

69 packages consisting of shooks, empty soda, and glass bottles, earthenware, silk piecegoods, stationery, thumbler switches, ironwire, and nails, barley, electric goods, matches, glass globes slates, green copra, rubber tyres, garter cotton hosiery, ink bottles, card paper painting brushes, provision, enamel cups tea, manilla rope, whistles, rubber nipples, buttons, spectacles, brass circle etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

THREE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK

THE MARK OF STINGAREE — Stingaree the Modern robs the undeserving to help the weak and needy.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER — Stingaree learns of young wife robbed and treated cruelly by a wastrel husband. Stingaree avenges.

AN ORDER OF THE COURT — An innocent man is accused of murder. Stingaree makes it his business to see that he is not unjustly punished.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SUNDAY'S GREAT SUCCESS

GRAND PICTURE BILL

A 5-Reel Metro-Wonderplay:

"The Promise"

A very interesting story depicting a wild life that was tamed by a life in the Wilds.

Featuring

Harold Lockwood.

Also

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

COMING! COMING!!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

COMMENCING

SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30. P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.

SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30 P. M SATURDAYS, MATINEE AT 5

THREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES.

DIRECT FROM THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.,

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards Matinee:—O Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs 12 and upwards.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

presents

THE ALL-BRITISH GOLDROOSTER PLAY

"A Man—The Army Made"

Viewed by

Their Majesties The KING & QUEEN,

on a recent visi to Aldershot.

A Story of Life in the British Army

Suggested by Capt. CECIL A. SHAW, D.S.O.

FEATURING

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

QUEENIE THOMAS

PATHE GAZETTE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK

(TRAVEL.)

THE TIP (Comic —by Luke.)

TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Shew Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

"Always a Good Show"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents To-night and during the Week

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

(parts 1 to 8)

OF THE GREATEST UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP of "LIBERTY" fame.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

GALA VICTORY NIGHT

6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M.

OTHELLO

in colours

and the

Magnificent Drama

I Shall Avenge

intercepted by

CARTOONS SCENICS

COMICS AND COMEDY

OPENING SHORTLY.

LA BELLE GLADY

Including

STEVE AND ETHEL

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-day Monday 18th November at 9-30

"The Bing Boys are Here"

Tuesday 19th November at 9-30

"MR. MANHATTAN"

Wed., Thurs. & Fri. 20th, 21st & 22nd Nov.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

The latest London Musical Success

"YES UNCLE"

BOOK BY AUSTON HURGAN

Music by Nat D. Ayer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND,

It is to be remarked that according to Reuter's latest telegram the first public action of this famous general on the first day he arrived in London after his long captivity, was to visit the Shaftesbury Theatre and see

"YES, UNCLE"

Now crowding the

Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.

Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.

Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"MAX AND THE HANDBAG"

Mlle. NAPIERKOWSKA in

"CHIFFONNETTE"

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TONIGHT!

THE THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP

FIRST EIGHT PARTS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:

1st Show at 7-15; 2nd Show at 9; 3rd Show at 10-45 (S. T.).

MOST ASTOUNDING FEATS OF DARE-DEVIL DARING.

ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL

"Mystery of Double Cross"

1st Instalment 5000 ft.

AND

"Exploits of Elaine"

11th Instalment 5000 ft.

Extraordinary Attraction

OF

PEARL WHITE

Tremendous Shaking up of Hearts.

Most Terrible Episodes of Real Life Pictures.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD. T. No. 2417

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS TYPEWRITER

THE "NATIONAL STANDARD PORTABLE" No. 3 is the simplest and most efficient typewriter suitable for business, professional or home work, travellers and invalids, at one-half the regular price, and embodies all the features found on any standard model yet invented. Price, including an improved travelling case, Rs. 190, F.O.T. anywhere, concession to consumers of 3 and 5 machines. Booklet free.—The WRITING MACHINE & EQUIPMENT CO., P.O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great efficacy of the "Asthma Specific" of Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray. My friend, Suresh Chandra Sen of Dacca, was suffering from Typical Asthma for the last nine years. He put himself under the treatment of good many physicians, Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Kaviraji, and each of them also tried his best to cure him of terrible disease which told upon his whole system very heavily. He also tried many patent medicines of Sanyasis and the like but every means was in vain. His life was almost despaired of. He was, at last, prevailed upon by me to try the "Asthma Specific" and so he did try using the "Specific" for eleven weeks. Beyond all expectation he has been radically cured of the fell disease which made his youthful life miserable and burdensome. It proved to him a God-send remedy.

I seize the occasion to unhesitatingly say that "Asthma Specific" is the sure remedy for Asthma and is a most valuable find in medical field. I can safely recommend it without reserve to those who are suffering from Asthma, chronic or acute, attended with other complaints.

GURU PRASANNO VEDANTSHASTRI, M. A.
Principal, the Hindu College of Divinity, Benares.

Address:—
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

(8)

INFLUENZA

WORLD-WIDE EPIDEMIC

SCOTT'S TRENCH FEVER CURE
Has been proved both a cure and a preventive

Re. 1 per bottle.

Dr. FERRIS'

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA.

The best remedy extant for Malaria, and Intermitent Fever, Ague, Enlarged Spleen and Liver, Anaemia, Loss of Apetite and Debility.

Re. 1 and 1-8 per bottle.

R. SCOTT THOMSON & CO., LTD.,
Chemists to H.M. The King-Emperor,
CALCUTTA.

DR. BOSE'S
INFLUENZA-CURE.
CURATIVE and PREVENTIVE.
Price Rs. 1-8-0 per phial.

A marvellous combination of highly powerful Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Himalayan drugs, has made this specific INFALLIBLE, as successfuly proved in numerous cases. For charitable institutions, price Re. 1 when a dozen or more ordered with advance Rs. 8.

Apply to Dr. B. BOSE, I.M.S., ex-Health Officer, Lucknow. PRESIDENT to the MEDICAL BOARD.

HIMALAYAN CHEMICAL WORKS
or to Manager,
106, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

For, Himalayan Remedies for "incurable" diseases, etc., see Saturday's issues of this paper.

"NERVOL" G. B. P.

THE KING OF NERVINE REMEDIES.

NERVOL rapidly rebuilds the whole Nervous System, Helps digestion, absorption and assimilation. Produces sound sleep, specific for nervous breakdown. NERVOL is SEED of STRENGTH and STRENGTH is Life Beautifier.

Re. 1-4-0 Per Phial of 30 Pills.
Postage, etc., extra:

Dr. P. BANNERJEA, B.A.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY,
MIHIJAM, (BEHAR.)

S. GOVIND & Co.,

BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS, &c.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O.
BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON SEX—	Price.
Psychopathia Sexualis (a Medico-Forsensic Study) by Dr. R. V. Krafft-Ehring	Rs. a. 21 0
The Sexual Life of Woman by E. Heinrich Kisch M. D.	21 0
The Sexual Life of Our Time by Iwan Bloch M. D.	21 0
The Sex Complex by Blair Bell	11 8
Laws of Sexual Philosophy by J. L. Chundra L. M. S.	3 0
Recollections, by John Viscount Morley 2 Vols.	20 5
The Statesman's Year Book 1918	14 10
Occasional Addresses 1893-1916 H. H: Asquith	4 14
Mr: Chamberlain's Speeches 2 Vols...	12 3
Industrial Commission Report	1 0
Mr. B. G. Horniman's Speeches	2 0

Special discount will be allowed for cash.

COUGH MIXTURE

R./ Guiacol Carb grs iii
Calcii hypophosphis grs iii
Amrut Cough Syrup dr. i p

twice a day one hour after meals. Dispensed everywhere
OR AT
AMRUT PHARMACY
NAGPUR and YEOTMAL.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Depression in the South Bay intensified at some distance from the Madras coast. The weather is becoming disturbed along the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras and few falls occurred in Burma, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts are—Port Blair one inch. Mysore a half.

Forecast.—Rain may appear on the North-West Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.871 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	74.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the wacle sky cloudy=10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 ,,
Minimum do.	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, ENE, WNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	119 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Nov				Nov			
Sat.	16	m 8	50	27 3	16	m 2	58	18 11
		9	55a	28 11		8	18a	14 17
Sun.	17	m 9	48	27 8	17	m 3	50	18 1
		10	43a	29 11		8	66a	14 6
Mon.	18	m 10	32	27 11	18	m 4	40	18 2
		11	29a	30 5		4	39a	13 2
Tues.	19	m 11	20	27 11	19	m 5	29	18 8
						5	22a	13 0
Wed.	20	m 0	14	30 7	20	m 6	18	18 1
		0	7a	27 7		6	5a	14 2
Thur.	21	m 0	59	30 3	21	m 7	7	18 3
		0	53a	27 0		6	48a	15 1
Fri.	22	m 1	45	29 6	22	m 7	58	18 7
		1	41a	26 2		7	33a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 16 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 47m.	Sunset 6h.	1m
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h.	1m
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h.	0m
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h.	0m
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h.	0m
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h.	0m
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h.	0m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h; 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m. p.m., Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m. pm Last quarter, 25 d. 2h. 55.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the subordinate districts. Humidity is below normal and night temperature in moderate excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature has risen and is now normal except at Jhansi where it continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in the plains of west Rajputana, but is below it at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. With a few local exceptions both day and night temperatures are slightly or moderately above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average nearly everywhere; night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Nagpur, but is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north-west of the division and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal and day temperature in slight or moderate excess except in the extreme south. Night temperature is locally above the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression has formed in the south-west of the Bay off the coast between Madras and Negapatam. It has given light to moderate rain on the Madras coast; rain has also fallen locally in south Malabar, the south Konkan and inland in the Carnatic. The depression will probably move in a westerly direction. The disturbance from the west has given light rain in north-east Baluchistan and is causing light to moderate cloud in the north Punjab.

Rainfall is likely to become heavier on the Madras coast and extend inland. A few light showers are probable in the extreme north.

QUITS

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Nov. 11th.

The American Markets are closed to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 5-90, but—owing to heavy buying by—one Marwadi Speculator it closed—at Rs. 605, the tone being steady.

QUOTATIONS 3 P.M.

Broach	April	Rs. 605.
Bengal		Rs. 495.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	590
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,,	494
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,,	543

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	2,564 bales.
Wheat	4,408 Cwts.
Linseed	19,102 ,,
Rape, &c.,	5,768 ,,
Gingellyseeds	396 ,,
Poppyseed	148 ,,
Groundnuts	2,229 ,,
Castorseed	1,475 ,,
Rice	3,988 ,,
Myrabollams	3 254 ,,
Cottonsee	3,725 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	3 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 16th—5-30 p.m

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	75 0 0	11 1 0
,, Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	11 0 0
,, Karachi Bangia	74 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	--
,, Gajar 75.25	100 0 0	--
,, Gajar 50.50	95 0 0	--
,, Black	90 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	95 0 0	--
Mowraseed	7 4 0	--
Barley	48 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	80 0 0	15 0 0
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 3 0	
Linseed May	14 11 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 16th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	1 3 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 8
Simplex No. 10	1 0 0
Edward No. 10	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 0
Fcs. Demand	122
American Dollars	278
Hongkong ,,	219
Shanghai ,,	242
Japan ,,	154
Singapore ,,	167

Market Steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

There was very little change in position, coals and industrial securities were in strong demand. Jute mill shares ruled steady, but with only moderate inquiry. The following were the closing quotation:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 30-4, Burrakur 52-8, Borrea 42-8, Bokaro and Ramgur 29, Central Collieries 12-4, Empire 13-8, Govindpur 26-12, Hapjan 17-12, Industry 20-0, Jasnadih 15-4, Jamoni 15-12, Searsole 12-8, Sowardih 26-12, Sooth Govindpur 13-4, Teetolmuri 21-8.

Jute:—Howrah (ord.) 42-8, Kamarhatty (ord.) 54-3, Northbrook (ord.) 48, Reliance (ord.) 34

Miscellaneous:—Angle Oriental 36, Assam Saw Mills 26-12, Bengal Brass 38, Bengal Lead 14-8, Britannia Brass 12, Chemical Industries 22, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref.) 87, Indian Tanneries 17-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 53, Orissa Cement 15-8, Villiers Engineering 17-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80 to 80-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-8 to 80-12.

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THE COMPANY MEETINGS.

PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday, when the Directors' report was passed. The report stated:—The gross profit during the period under report amounts to Rs. 25,265-5-7. Deducting therefrom all the establishment charges and the hire paid out amounting to Rs. 18,218-8-5 there remains the nett profit of Rs. 7,046-13-2 which your Directors recommend to dispose of as follows:—To write off part of Preliminary Expenses Rs. 733-6; to reserve for depreciation Rs. 1,500; to declare dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. per annum per share free of Income Tax for 9 months and 18 days Rs. 3,360; and to carry forward to next year Rs. 1,451-7-2

The Directors consider the profit earned by the Company during the 9½ months under report to be very satisfactory and beyond there expectations.

The Directors had only expected an income of Rs. 25,000 on a Capital of Rs. 10,000 but they have made the same profit on an amount of Rs. 52,325 within the period of 9½ months only.

All the progress and prosperity is due to the untiring efforts and economical management of our hardworking agents Messrs. Runchordas Dwarkadas & Co., to whom our best thanks are due. You will be glad to learn that the necessary permission has been secured from the Government of India to offer to the public the remaining balance of shares which your Directors are quite sure will be subscribed in no time.

Sir Jagmohandas Vurjivandas and Mr. R. V. Motishaw were re-appointed directors.

MAHUVA PRESS CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Mahuva Press Co. Ltd., was held on Saturday, Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai presiding, when the following report was passed:

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 6,449 and with the balance of Rs. 3,033-2-4 brought forward from the last year's account the total comes to Rs. 9,482-2-4 to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. Out of this sum your Directors have carried Rs. 1,600 to the Depreciation of Machinery Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,882-2-4 available for disposal. Your Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share being 8 per cent. per annum on the Capital be paid to the Shareholders absorbing Rs. 5,236. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300 be paid to the employees of the Company and the balance of Rs. 2,346-2-4 be carried forward to next year's account."

Mr. Matubhai was re-elected a director.

SURAT CITY PRESS.

At the annual general meeting of the Surat City Press Company Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas presided, and the following report was passed:

"The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 25,925-1-11 which together with a balance of Rs. 36-8-1 brought forward from the last year's account, comes to a total of Rs. 25,961-10-0 to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. Out of this sum your Directors have carried Rs. 5,000 to the Depreciation of Machinery account and Rs. 3,000 to the Reserve Fund Account. Your Directors have (subject to your sanction) also carried Rs. 1,750 to the Equalization of Dividend Fund created from the net profits of the Company this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,211-10-0 available for disposal. Your Directors recommend that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per shares being Rs. 20 per cent. per annum on the Capital free of Income Tax be paid to the Shareholders absorbing Rs. 15,000 and a bonus of Rs. 750 be paid to the employees of the Company and the balance of Rs. 461-10-0 be carried over to next year's account."

Mr. Purshottamdas was re-elected a director of the Company.

BROACH CITY PRESS CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Broach City Press Co. Ltd. was held on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas presiding and the following report was adopted:

"The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 16,135-7-4 and with the balance of Rs. 876-9-1 brought forward from the last year's account, the total comes to Rs. 17,012-0-5 to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account. Out of this sum your Directors have carried Rs. 3,000 to the Depreciation of Machinery Account, Rs. 1,000 to the Reserve Fund Account, and Rs. 1,500 to the Equalization of Dividend Account leaving a balance of Rs. 11,512-0-5 available for disposal, Your Directors recommend that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per share being Rs. 9 per cent. per annum on the capital free of Income Tax be paid to the Shareholders, absorbing Rs. 10,800. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300 be paid to the Employees of the Company and the balance of Rs. 212-0-5 be carried over to the next year's account."

Messrs. Mulji Lakhmidas and Maganlal Thakoredas were re-elected directors.

In Press. Register names

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Editor—DR. D. D. SATHAYE,
Sub National Union.

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THE ARMISTICE.

THANKSGIVINGS IN BOMBAY.

STATE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday morning a special parade service was held at the Cathedral which was attended by the Royal Navy, Marines, and Officers and men of the Indian Defence Force. Admiral Gaunt and all officers of the R. N. and R. I. M.

STATE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

At half-past six yesterday evening a State Service of Thanksgiving was held at the Cathedral. His Excellency the Governor arrived in state with Lady Willingdon and the Government House Staff, and for the first time in the judicial history of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah appeared in urgs and gowns. The Cathedral was crowded to excess, hundreds being content to stand throughout an hour and half's service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael was the only official present in political uniform.

THE SERVICE.

The Bishop, in full canonicals, conducted the service from the pulpet and offered the following prayers at intervals during three parts of his address:—

O God, our Hope and Strength, our Help and our Shield; we thank thee for all the strength which thou hast put into us and our Allies, and for all the deliverances which thou hast wrought for us. Thou hast delivered us from the battle that but a few months ago was all against us; thou hast made our enemies to turn their backs upon us. We thank thee that all the Powers which were banded together to enslave the world have submitted themselves and seek peace at our hands. We thank thee for the good hope of a speedy return of universal peace. Great are thy mercies towards us O Lord, and we pray thee to make us more thankful for them and more worthy of them: through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O God, who art the only Author and Giver of wisdom and love; give widom, we beseech thee, to those who have to settle the terms of peace, the boundaries of countries and the new relations of the peoples. Teach them how to make just terms of peace, so that no root of bitterness may remain to grow up into new enmities. Infuse into the nations a new spirit of brotherhood, that they may hate war and love peace, that they may wish not to compete the one against the other for their own ends, but to co-operate the one with the other for the common good; that there may be a League of Nations founded not only upon treaties and constitutions, but on spontaneous and enduring sentiments of the hearts of men.

Grant this for the sake of the Prince of Peace and Pattern of Love and Heir of thy wisdom, Jesus Christ our Lord.

HINDU CELEBRATION.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

With a view to offer thanksgiving prayers for victory to the armies of Great Britain and her Allies, and to celebrate the signing of the armistice by Germany, a gathering of the Hindu citizens of Bombay was held at Javer Baug yesterday morning. In the hall the portraits of their Imperial Majesties were garlanded.

The proceedings commenced with preliminary prayers and 'bhajan,' after which on the motion of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings Sir Jagmohandas said they were aware of the reasons of the morning's gathering. In the world-war just ended Justice and Liberty and the Freedom of the world had triumphed, and it was our bounden duty to express their gratitude to the Almighty God for the same.

JUSTICE TO INDIA.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi then said:—Three months ago when we met in this Hall to celebrate the 4th anniversary of the present war and to offer prayers for victory for the armies of Great Britain and her Allies, we hardly expected that this terrible war would come to so speedy an end by the complete downfall of German militarism. But the ways of Providence are unscrutable, our Shastras tell us "*Satyamee Jayate*" that is, truth always triumphs. And in this case by the grace of God truth and justice have been vindicated and perseverance and patience have been rewarded. Bulgaria and Turkey have surrendered unconditionally, the mighty Empires of Germany and Austria have been shattered to pieces and the haughty Kaiser and his family have hurriedly fled to a place unknown. And what are the factors, the means, that have contributed to this happy result? Foremost among the factors that have been instrumental in achieving this success must be ranked the valour the dogged tenacity, perseverance and patience of the sons of Great Britain, millions of whom were ready to sacrifice their lives for the safety of the British Empire and in the defence of the cause of liberty. And among the associated powers the French and the Americans have done their level best to achieve success. The Colonies also have not failed to do their duty to the motherlaud of their forefathers. But the service rendered by India to the British Empire and to the cause of liberty have been most invaluable and they have been duly appreciated by our beloved King, the Premier and British statesmen like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Montagu and others. The excepting bravery which the Indian soldiers displayed on the battlefields of Flanders at the outset of the war is well-known to all and recently the British authorities have freely acknowledged that the British success in the East especially in Mesopotamia, Syria, Baghdad, Palestine etc., is mainly due to the valour of Indian troops. India is a poor country and she rendered very great help to the British in men, money and materials, and all this was done as a matter of duty and not for any reward. During the whole period of the war our people have tried to discharge their duty loyally, cheerfully and conscientiously. They have sown the seel of goodwill and political priyileges which being watered by the sympathy, and appreciation of the Premier and other British statesman has now grown into a big plant with fruits. And in the opinion of some of our people especially of the advanced school the time for gathering the fronts has arrived. This may be true to some extent, but we must remember that the guardians of the plant of our political rights and liberties are the British Parliament and the British Cabinet and therefore our best efforts should be directed to convince them that such is really the case. Perseverance and patience have enabled the British and their Allies to attain success and if our people will wait a little longer we shall not fail to get the reward of our patience and perseverance. We have full faith in the good intentions of the British authorities and now that the war is nearly over, our just claims will not fail to receive the most favourable consideration at the hands of the British Premier and Parliament. When England and France have solemnly declared their desire to grant to the uncultured and half-civilized reis of Syria-Mesopotamia, the choice of self-determination and other political privileges, it can hardly be concured that the same England will deny to the loyal, cultured, civilized and historic people of India their due and just share in the administration of their own country. Let us therefore pray and offer our humble thanks to the Almighty for giving success to the armies of Great Britain and her Allies and thereby protecting the world from the oppression of Prussian militarism."

Several persons then addressed the meeting. Among them were Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu, Rao Saheb Jadhavrao (Naeb-Dewan of Kolhapur), Rao Bahadur Sunderdas, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar and Mr. M. D. Khakker. They all expressed their rejoicings over the fall of militarism of Germany.

"Hari Kirtan" and special prayers were then offered, which were conducted by Jadavji Maharaj.

Three cheers for their Imperial Majesties terminated the proceedings.

HINDUS' THANKSGIVING PRAYERS.

A public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held at the Madhav Bag, Bombay, yesterday, to offer thanksgiving prayers to the Almighty God for the victory achieved by Great Britain and her Allies over Germany and Germany's allies. His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj presided. There was a large attendance, among those present being Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Sir V. D. Thacksey; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai D. Thacksey; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Dewan Bahadur Runchodbhai Oodeyram; Mr. T. N. Malvi; Mr. K. M. Javeri, Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas; Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas; Mr. M. D. Khakbai, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathu Sailor; Mr. M. B. Barbhaza, Mr. N. V. Mandlik and others.

His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj said the enemy powers started the great war with a view to gain the mastery of the world, while England and her Allies entered the war to save the world from Prussian thraldom with which it was threatened. They offered their thanks-prayers to the Almighty God for the victory which England and her Allies had won over Germany and her Allies and which had saved the world from a worst fate.

Pandit Jadavji Maharaj said they all rejoiced at the great victory which England and her Allies had achieved over Germany and her Allies. The Kaiser had aspired to the dominion of the world but Nemesis had overtaken him and his fall was so great that he had to flee even from his own country. India was loyal to the core to the British rule which gave it order and peace.

PARSIS' PRAYERS.

A thanksgiving service was held by the Parsi community at the Anjuman Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, in the presence of a large congregation of Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

Dasturji Minocherji Jamaspji Jamasp-Asana conducted the service in which he was assisted by Dasturji Dinshaji J. Garda, High-priest of the Kadmi section of the community, and several other priests.

There was a special Avestic prayer composed for the occasion which was recited by Dasturji Minocherji the whole assembly standing.

Dasturji Minocherji, in addressing the assembly said that the dwonfall of Germany which had so dramatically been brought about, was quite anticipated. The cause of freedom righteousness and justice, so forcibly laid down by the religion of Zoroastrians, had ultimately triumphed over the brutal force.

Dasturji Dinshaw also addressed the meeting.

The following telegram was then forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Parsi Community of Bombay, assembled to-day at the Anjuman Atesh Behram for public thanksgiving prayers in honour of the victory won by the British and Allied Powers, humbly request your Excellency to convey their respectful and heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

CELEBRATION AT ACTIVE SERVICE HUT

A correspondent writes:—At the *Active Service Hut*, a merry party overflowing to the verandahs, gathered on Friday night, the 15th instant, to celebrate the signing of the Armistice. The Hut was gaily decorated inside and out with flags kindly lent by the Admiralty, and tastefully hung by willing naval volunteers. Like a large homely family party from beginning to end, the function went through with a swing. With the help of Mrs. Bennett, the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Garland, and many other ladies and gentlemen, Mr. George Bennett well fulfilled the *role* of *paterfamilias*, keeping everything going happily. Refreshments were distributed to the Sailors and Soldiers present, and Messrs. Burnett-Hurst and Munro were of great assistance with the Charades and Games. Much credit is due to Miss M. Fredoux, one of the Hut secretaries, for the success of the Social, which was enlivened by the pretty fancy dresses of Miss Madge Bennett and Miss Doris Kenshett; and which finally closed by the hearty singing of the National Anthem.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

A gathering of the orphans of the Lady Northcote, Hindu Orphanage was held yesterday at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Jhavri presiding. When songs were sung, and prayers offered on account of the termination of the war. The gathering ended with the National Anthem and three loud cheers to the King-Emperor and Queen Mary.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay have declared Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd instant, as general public holidays throughout the presidency to fittingly celebrate the signing of the armistice. In addition to this Wednesday, the 27th instant, will also be a general public holiday, having been fixed by the Government of India, as the official date for celebration throughout the country.

GRAND PARADE AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 16.

Never since the war began has the Station worn so joyous an appearance as to-day. By order of the Hon. the Resident, to-day was declared a public holiday and all offices and public places have been closed. Early this morning a grand parade of troops in garrison took place on the parade ground. In spite of many people living in distant health camps the attendance was very large. Motor cars bedecked with Allied flags came in their hundreds. The Hon. Resident accompanied by Mr. A. N. L. Cater, First Assistant Resident, and the General Officer Commanding Station, and General Officer Commanding Infantry Brigade, followed by their staffs inspected the troops. After inspection the Hon. Resident read prayers specially composed for the occasion. This was done upon a dais near the flagstaff, where were assembled ministers of all Christian denominations. This rendering of thanks to God in public place with united hearts was very impressive and struck a befittingly solemn note. After prayers a royal salute was fired and the bands played the national anthems of the Allies. General Commelne then called for three cheers to his Majesty the King-Emperor which was enthusiastically responded to. There are to be many other celebrations in the Cantonment and other administered areas. School children are to be treated, the poor fed and clothed, and strects and buildings illuminated. Prayers in mosques and temples, fireworks and bonfires will also take place.

VICTORY CELEBRATION.

BY HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League will be held on Thusday the 21st., at 9-30 p.m., at the open space below French Bridge, Chaupati, to celebrate the Allied victory and signing of the armistice, and to pass a resolution asking for elected representatives of India to be present at the Peace Conference. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah will preside.

HOME RULERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter published in your issue appealing to the prominent Home Rule League Members in Bombay to stand as candidates at the next election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, with interest. There is no wiser advice than this and if the leaders of the Home Rule League in Bombay offered their candidature I am quite confident they will have a very good support from the voters.

At the election of the Karachi Municipal Corporation last year voters, without any pressure or advice from the members of the Home Rule League, gave preference to those gentlemen who were Home Rulers. Consequently we have in our Municipal Corporation to-day nine Home Rulers out of 17 purely Indian elected members (Christians, Europeans, Chamber and Indian Association members excluded). From this it would be seen that we have more than half the number of Home Rulers in our Municipality. The Bombay public should follow the example of Karachi public and the members of the Home Rule League there should take the lead in the matter.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, Nov. 12.

"THE WILLINGDON RACE DAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The suggestions by "Rex" and "Owner" are very good ones and should be considered by the Western India Turf Club.

I would suggest that the whole Race Stand be flagged with Union Jacks, other Allied flags and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon's Colours.

That their Excellencies arrive in State after 1st Race and leave before last Race.

The presentation to be made on the lawn in front of the 1st Enclosure Grand Stand so that the Members of the 2nd Enclosure Stands will be able to view the giving of the Cups.

The presentation to be made after the 4th and 5th Races, i.e., The Lord Willingdon and the Lady Willingdon Plates.—Yours, etc.,

"SPECTATOR."

NAVAL CHURCH (VICTORY) PARADE.

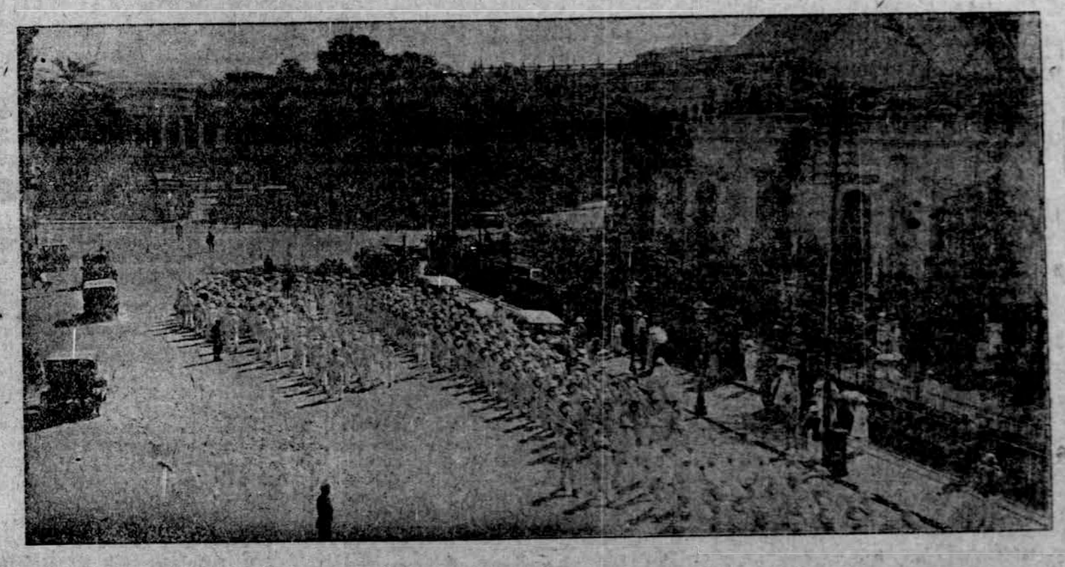

Photo by Messrs. Vernon and Co.

Held at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday morning.

UNITED THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

Held on Esplanade Maidan on Saturday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Exemption Tribunal, meets at 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandmaa Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/12th G. I. P. Ry., Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening.

C.T.'S MORTALITY

SATURDAY'S TOTAL: 106.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday	106
For preceding 24 hours	94
For corresponding period last year	97

Saturday's figures of total mortality show an increase of 12 over those of Friday and a decrease of 3 from those of Thursday. The 106 deaths for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday occurred in the different Wards as under:—

Fort Ward 7, Mandvi 9, Bhuleshwar 15, Girgaum 9, Byculla 25, Parel 9, Mahim 15, Hospitals 17.

There was one death from small-pox among recent arrivals from Basra.

THE STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

This union opened a dispensary in the Dadar English school on 5th October, 1918, to supply free medicines to the suffering poor during the outbreak of the influenza epidemic. A batch of 27 volunteers was formed, who daily visited the portions assigned to them and even supplied the medicines to those who had nobody to send to the dispensary. The locality in which the work was carried on extended from Elphinstone Road to Mahim, to the west of the Railway line. The dispensary was kept open till 30th October 1918. The number of the patients treated was 421 out of which 196 were males, 108 were females and 125 were children. The number of pneumonia cases treated was 26. The average attendance daily was 56 and the highest number reached was 94. The number of fatal cases was only 7. The Municipality supplied stock mixtures and milk to the patients. The institute was greatly helped by the Social Service League, Bombay, who gave 35 blankets 26 pneumonia jackets and some medicines, some help was also received from the Hindu Medical Association.

SPECIAL PARSI COMPANY.

We have received the following communication from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union:—

"In the "Chronicle" of the 15th instant, page 8, under the heading "A Special Parsee Company", Dr. K. K. Dadachanji is said to have written a letter to the Secretary of the Provincial Recruiting Board, Bombay, which contains the following lines:—

'I may add for your information that at the outbreak of the present war, I moved the Bombay Medical Union, of which I was an Honorary Secretary at the time, to help the Government with a contingent of Medical Volunteers raised from the Medical Profession of the Bombay Presidency. As a result I was able to recruit about 250 medical men, many of whom like myself served or are at present serving either as Temperary or Honorary Officers in the Indian Medical Service.'

There is evidently a grave misunderstanding on Dr. Dadachanji's part. It is true he happened to be the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Medical Union in the year 1914, but on that score he is not justified in writing that he moved the Bombay Medical Union to help the Government, etc., etc., much less he could insinuate that he "recruited" 250 medical men.

The meeting was called at the advice and direction of the Managing Committee of the Union, as all the meetings are called under their guidance. Whatever correspondence passed was between the then President of the Union, Dr. Choksey, and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. (*Vide* Report, 1914, Bombay Medical Union, page 157-162.)

As a result of the correspondence many members of the Union volunteered their services and their offers were accepted.

Very likely in his commendable zeal to raise a Parsee Regiment and to revive the glory of the Parsee Ancestors, Dr. Dadachanji happens to forget his facts, and this letter is written with the sole object of correcting Dr. Dadachanj's wrong impressions about himself.

Dr. Dadachanji's efforts to raise the Parsee Company are commendable and it is to be hoped that his efforts will be crowned with success even at this late hours."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 18th November, 1918.

CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING.

Great constitutional changes have quietly taken place during war, which would have occasioned prolonged and bitter controversy in normal times. The British constitution has also been profoundly affected by varied changes necessitated or facilitated by the war, and Mr. Marriott discusses some of these in the "Nineteenth Century." Of all the characteristic features of the English constitution none stood out so prominently, he says, as the mystery in which its mechanism was shrouded. But now a Report of the War Cabinet has been issued at a modest price. The Report reminds Mr. Marriott that the methods of the city have invaded Westminster. The Board of Directors have given the shareholders an account of their stewardship. There is nothing regrettable in the change. If people are taken into increasing confidence by the rulers and even if direct democracy replaces representative democracy, as is feared by Mr. Marriott, the change will be a welcome one. Mr. Marriott admis that the old constitutional machinery had become well nigh useless and that the Imperial Parliament had become hopelessly outweighted. The Cabinet system, which was described by Mr. Bagehot as the efficient secret of the British constitution, was breaking down because of the complexity of administration and the corresponding increase in the number of Cabinet members. Mr. Marriott remarks that war exploded the superstition that the chiefs of all the offices should be in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George saw the hopelessness of the situation and formed a war cabinet of five. Side by side he expanded the Ministry and consulted Ministers only when questions relating to their departments were concerned. Under the new system administration became departmental. There was political solidarity and mutual responsibility down to 1916, says Mr. Marriott. The Cabinet presented a united front to the outside public. Now Ministers are presumably responsible for their own Departments, having no control over other Departments. Mr. Lloyd George's "Cabinet within a Cabinet" was adopted as an efficient war instrument and obviously it cannot continue for long though the coming Cabinet is likely to be reduced to reasonable proportions. The principle of divided responsibility, which was adopted probably as an expedient to avoid a wholesale resignation, will have to go. The old principle of mutual responsibility of the Ministers will have to be restored for the greater efficiency of Government. Mr. Marriott is right in thinking that this constitutional change will not be permanent. But the other change, the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet, also devised to meet the needs of the moment, he says, will terminate only with the dissolution of the Empire of whose unity it is at once the outcome and symbol. India has been accorded an equal status along with the Dominions and she is represented no longer by the Secretary of State accompanied by Indian assessors, but by Indians directly sitting for the Government and the ruling Princes of India. It is an admitted fact that the Dominions and India will have to be given a due voice in the administration of Imperial matters as such and it is a gratifying sign of the times that the British Government are keenly alive to this development.

So far there is smooth-sailing. It is, however, when Mr. Marriott begins to discuss the changes that are shortly to be introduced in the Indian constitution that he shows himself to be a narrow-minded and pettifogging publicist. At the very outset he objects to the Announcement of August 20th and says that it should have been made not by the King in Council but the King in Parliament. He is of opinion that the Executive should not have taken upon themselves the question of deciding the future of India. Lord Sydenham is looked upon by him as a great authority, though, at times, he seems to rebel against him. For good or evil the *intelligentsia* is the creation of British rule itself. Not only that, but the wise and far-seeing statesmen who embarked on the policy of educating India fully realised that the articulate classes would demand Self-Government and with this knowledge and for this ideal, they set themselves deliberately to the task of training India. Mr. Marriott recognises fully that the educated classes must be allowed to translate the political thesis imbibed from English text-books and teachers into political facts. But all the time Mr. Marriott is nervous and fearful as to what may happen next. He admits that one dare not stand still but he thinks a step in any direction may carry us over the precipice. It is impossible to make out why he has worked himself into such a childish fear. What Mr. Montagu attempts is no revolutionary change invented by himself. It is the logical outcome of the British policy, deliberately introduced long ago. There is no question of any gamble, Gargantuan or other. We need not leave it to time to decide whether Mr. Montagu's proposals would constitute an act of supreme faith or supreme folly. It only shows what a sad need of propaganda on right lines is necessary in England, when men like Mr. Marriott talk in this crude fashion. Efficiency again is trotted out and Mr. Marriott thinks that the changes would leave Government less efficient, and less just to the voiceless "millions" in India. In fact, the writer seems to have copied his views faithfululy from the notorious Sydenham gang. India will be not a whit less efficient and less just, if bureaucratic control is replaced by popular control. If anything, India would take her rightful place in the partnership of the Empire as its administration would be democratised and made responsible to the people. The fears of Mr. Marriott that a good Government will be replaced by a worse one, at least for a time to come, are idle. The entire machinery will be there. The constitutional checks, counter-checks and safeguards are all there. The Army and Navy are entirely in the hands of Government. Law, Justice and Police are in the hands of Government. The Government of India stands quite undisturbed.

It is surprising that Mr. Marriott, who has some reputation to lose as a constitutional thinker, should set up a wild cry that we are taking a leap in the dark. It appears that while accusing others of ignorance of Indian affairs, Mr. Marriott himself is profoundly ignorant of them. He has failed to understand the purpose and aim of British rule in India. He has misunderstood the logical outcome of a war of liberty and freedom. To him self-determination is probably a principle inapplicable anywhere outside Europe. He has calmly looked on the great constitutional changes in England, the admission of women to Parliament itself, the growing demands of labour and the open agitation for the adoption of a socialist programme. He is unmoved by them. Directly Mr. Montagu suggests a liberalisation of the Indian Government long overdue counter-balanced by numberless checks and safeguards, he becomes terribly afraid and is fearful of the result. But it little matters what Sydenham, Marriott and Co. think. The pledge has been renewed by the Prime Minister and India is bound to get her due share and she cannot long be kept out of it, by any conbination whatsoever.

THE GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

In the days of the Partition agitation in Bengal it was not uncommon to charge Gujerat with being unmoving and unchanging, cold and indifferent towards the national movement while the whole country from one end to the other had been moved to its depths and was astir with new life and vigour. The stigma, of course, was not quite undeserved. Gujerat, at that time did not take as much part in the national movement as she ought to have done. Absorbed in her own commercial occupations, and without the guidance of real leaders, she remained for a time unaffected by the changes and upheavals that were taking place all around her in the country. Still, it must be said to her credit, that endowed as she was with great commercial instincts, she was the first to be moved by the gospel of "Swadeshism" and set about establishing indigenous industrial organisations at once. The present mill industry of Ahmedabad is the outcome of the Gujerati enterprise of that time. Indeed, slow as she was to move in the field of politics and of social reform, she has made up for it with a vengeance, for to-day, slow-moving Gujerat is in the forefront of the national movement. The political and other activities of Gujerat during the last four or five years have been enormous. She can now boast of a political, a social and an educational conference, which hold their sitting every year. Gujerat with more than three hundred branches of the Home Rule League and more than three hundred libraries in various villages contributes her own part in the evolution and development of various national activities. Last year it inaugurated a political conference of her own. It was held at Godhra under the presidentship of Mr. Gandhi. That was one of the most important political events in the history of Gujerat. It was because of Mr. Gandhi's presidentship that two strong features of the Conference have since been developed. One is that it conducts its proceedings in the vernacular so that every man and woman, literate or illiterate, can follow it and take part in it. The second feature is that the first conference left behind it a strong executive body to carry its resolutions into effect. It is well-known that Mr. Gandhi is a man of action. He does not believe in merely passing resolutions or delivering lectures. Action must follow. So, he plainly told the Conference last year after they had passed their resolutions that men must be found to devote time to the questions that were taken up by the Conference. Mr. Gandhi's insistence upon this aspect of the Conference was great. And as a result, much practical work has been accomplished by the executive body of the Conference. During the year information was collected on such varied subjects as the mahura flower, grazing ground in villages, and other questions respecting which the people may have to put up a tough fight. Vigorous steps were taken to circulate information amongst village people regarding the law of forced and compulsory labour (Veth-Vara) and as a result they have been freed from an injustice under which they had laboured for years. But for the Kaira Passive Resistance struggle which taxed the energies of the whole executive body of the Conference, its activities would have embraced many other questions. The presidentship of this year's Conference was entrusted to the able hands of Mr. V. J. Patel. He also, like Mr. Gandhi, is a practical man. The Conference began its sittings last Saturday. Mr. Patel delivered a very outspoken, and vigorous address. After reviewing some of the events of the year, he laid great emphasis on the importance of the work that lies before the Conference. Describing the famine conditions in Gujerat, for instance, he said:

"Friends, India which has been known in history as a rich country has become poor to-day. For the sons of Gujerat-Gujerat which has been considered a land of gold—a time has come to-day, when they have to go hungry without food. The famines of 1877, 1897 and 1900 were considered very dreadful in our country and they are not still effaced from our memory. In 1897. The Government spent 7½ crores for relieving the distress, and in 1900 for relieving the distress, and in 1900 it spent more than 9 crores. But we cannot imagine the magnitude of the famine of this year. The Government is short of money, and again it will have to remit land revenue. Unlimited money has gone out of the country on account of war. Before the famine, the prices of necessaries of life had already gone up. At all these thoughts, the heart of even a relentless man will shudder to think how fatal this famine of 1918 will be. The affliction of Gujerat has already become unendurable. There is no fodder for cattle and the farmers are prepared to give away their cattle free of any cost. The chief support of our country is agriculture and cattle are the chief support of agriculture. Hundreds of cattle will be slaughtered this year and the destruction of this priceless wealth of ours will result in great misery for us in future. There is as much necessity of keeping alive cattle as there is of keeping alive men. If this year we will not prevent the destruction of these cattle, in future, in spite of rains, we shall have to undergo the afflictions of famine."

From this painful topic, Mr. Patel reverted to the question of transferred and reserved subjects for the Bombay Presidency. While making out a strong case for the departments of Land Revenue, Justice and Police to be transferred subjects, he advocated the grant of full responsible Government to the Bombay Presidency. He rightly pointed out that by keeping 'Land Revenue' as one of the reserved subjects, one of the chief modes of receiving administrative training would be lost to the people. Then he refuted the arguments given in Montagu-Chelmsford Report against the keeping of this department under popular ministerial control. The constitution of the future provincial legislatures was then fully discussed by him. He condemned in the strongest possible terms the principle of communal representation and yet he recommended a separate representation for the depressed classes. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Patel's speech was devoted to comparing the resolutions of the Congress with those of the Moderate Conference. While condemning the attitude of the Moderates, he said:—

"They (Moderates) well know that because a handful of men keep themselves away from the Congress, the Congress is not going to collapse. However much dust one may throw at the sun, the sun will not flicker into faintness."

True words indeed! He then dwelt on the paramount necessity of sending immediately a deputation to England. He also touched on the questions of India's further contribution of £45 million toward war expenses. Now that the war is over, this burden should, he said be removed from the shoulders of India. Finally he referred to the rights of women, and urged the Conference to pass a resolution favouring the election of women to city municipalities and local boards. In the end, he again referred to the famine conditions in Gujerat and strongly criticised the dilatoriness and delay of the Government in declaring famine, in remitting the revenue dues and in taking immediate relief measures. He scathingly condemned the attitude of the Government in this matter. The attention of the Government needs to be urgently drawn towards this matter, because it is a question of life and death for the people. In Gujerat hundreds of cattle in Kaira and other districts are already starving without fodder. Mr. Patel informed the Conference that steps are being taken in Bombay to organise a famine relief fund for the affected areas. Mr. Patel deserves to be congratulated upon his helpful and outspoken address.

Notes of the Day.

Higher Education in Bombay Presidency.

The Government of Bombay have at last awakened to the deplorable lack of adequate facilities for higher education in the Presidency. Though the Presidency is supposed to be educationally the most advanced one, it contains, proportionately to its population, fewer arts colleges than most other Presidencies. This is due not to any lack of demand, but to the apathy of the Education Department, which, until few years ago, had only two colleges under its management. As if the dearth of collegiate institutions in many parts of the Presidency was not enough. Government, in recent years, have set down strict limits to the number of students that may be admitted to the two or three Government Colleges that exist—with the result that not a few students, every year, find themselves, denied admission to any college owing to the resultant overcrowding in private colleges.

Wanted more Colleges.

Government have now appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of providing additional facilities for education in their Arts Colleges by means of (1) increasing accommodation in these colleges and (2) establishing new colleges in suitable centres. The remedies, in regard to which the enquiry is to be made, are so obvious and so consistently and persistently brought to the notice of the Government that the appointment of the Committee seems superfluous, unless it be that the Committee is expected to formulate definite proposals for the establishment of new colleges and the expansion of existing colleges. We trust Government really mean business and this Committee is not to be, as has frequently been the case in the past, a mere excuse for shelving the solution of an urgent problem. For the rest, the personnel of the Committee is satisfactory, so far as it goes. It is, however, a curious fact that though the Vice-Chancellor of the University is a member of the Committee, its Chairmanship is given to the Director of Public Instruction.

Indian Christians and Reforms.

The Council of All-India Christian Conference, among other public bodies, has published its criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The Council expresses its "profound gratitude" for the reforms, but suggests some substantial modifications of administration making popular control more effective than is provided for in the scheme. The Council asks for adequate representation for the Indian Christian community and demands that this representation "should be placed on a separate electoral basis in each Province where it is practicable and that in all other Provinces, it be by nomination." The Council's demand for communal representation is not consistent with the admirable and sound principle it lays down in respect of progressive realisation of responsible government—namely, that "the attainment of single national solidarity in the whole country, irrespective of creed and caste, should be steadily kept in view by the people and Government at every stage of progress."

Undesirable Concession.

In fact, it appears that in asking for a separate representation, the Council has been guided rather by the current rage for communal electorates than by its reasoned conviction. For it maintains that whatever the application of the communal representation, "it should be avowedly worked as a concession to the expediency of situations which are bound to be overcome" and that "the fostering of an overwhelming public opinion in the country which will eventually secure really effective co-operation among the local communities is, therefore, possible on a national scale: and should rest as a practical responsibility on the leaders of the people and the Government."

A Wise Step.

The Government of Mysore have decided upon the policy of commandeering stocks of foodstuffs throughout the State to meet the famine situation. An official memorandum, laying down instructions for the guidance of local officers, says:

"At present, maximum prices have been fixed for ragi, rice, paddy and jolam in certain specified areas. Steps are being taken to fix prices similarly throughout the state and orders in this matter will issue in another day or two. Immediately on receipt of these, Deputy Commissioners can take steps to commandeer the stocks of articles, whenever necessary. In order not to inconvenience the individuals from whom the stocks are commandeered, at least a year's supply for the person, his family and dependents will be left with him. It calculating these requirements, two pallas or ragi, rice or jolam or four pallas of paddy may be taken as needed per individual per year. When stocks are taken over the officer empowered to take delivery will prepare a mahazar showing the quantity taken over, as per actual measurement, in the presence of a Panchayet of not less than three respectable local residents. Payment will be made to the individual immediately on taking over the stocks, and in any case, within a week, at the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner in the notice. The stock taken over will be placed in the safe custody of a responsible person and despatched to the destination indicated, or used to meet the demands of poor people requiring grain, sales being effected to them in small quantities at a fixed price. The sales may be effected though (1) Co-operative Societies where such exist and are willing to undertake the business, (2) respectable merchants who may be licensed for the purpose and (3) where these means are not available, through respectable non-official gentlemen or committees formed for the purpose."

The Government state that care will be taken to avoid abuses. The measure adopted by the Mysore State is a drastic one indeed; but it is nothing less than what is demanded by the clamant needs of the situation.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MEMORIAL—NOT WANTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A movement is being set on foot for raising a memorial to his Excellency Lord Willingdon. A public meeting is to be called shortly for this purpose.

I wonder, how long this craze for raising memorials without any discrimination to every departing Governor, is to continue. Bust, memorial, statues, for every sort of retiring official have become the order of the day.

What has Lord Willingdon done to deserve a public memorial? On the contrary, his regime has been full of administrative blunders. The public have not forgotten that it was Lord Willingdon's Government which passed orders last year against the entry of Mrs. Besant to Bombay. It was he also who committed a most egregious blunder at the War Conference in wantonly hurling insults at Home Rulers. It is his Government again that is responsible for the gagging of Mr. Tilak. It was Lord Willingdon's weakness too that led to the tragic drama of Kaira Passive Resistance struggle. Thus, his administration has been one long series of blunders. He may be a good, courteous kind-hearted gentleman, but as an administrator he has been very weak. He does not deserve a public memorial, and if the public will be led to do anything of that sort, it will be a most unfortunate thing.—Yours, etc.,

K.

Nov. 15.

BRITISH ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

CONGRATULATION OF ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has sent the following message to Field-Marshal Haig: "On the occasion of the happy termination of hostilities we congratulate all ranks of the British Army in France upon their magnificent share in a series of brilliant actions which have contributed so powerfully to the gradual wearing down and final submission of the enemy. Since August 1914 the British Expeditionary Force has grown from a small, but highly efficient contingent which acquitted itself with such renown at Mons, Marne, Aisne and Ypres to a great army. In the last four months this Army has waged on a front of many miles an unceasing battle and has every day won new glories for its standards. Through four chequered years of conflict the same spirit of cheerfulness, stoicism and gallantry which our forefathers constantly displayed has again been shown in the glorious tale of daily achievements which is the Empire's pride and rejoicing to-day. To Field-Marshal Haig, the Commander who has led to decisive victory over a formidable and skilful foe the mightiest army every sent forth to battle from the Empire, to all officers from the highest to the lowest, to all rank and file who have borne the burden of the campaign undaunted by discomfort, wounds, sickness or death, and also to those whose unceasing labour behind the lines smoothed the working of the machine to victory, the Army Council tender their tribute of admiration and gratitude hoping that under God the mighty work which has been brought to a victorious conclusion on the battlefield may ensure to the Empire future honour, prosperity and peace."

AMERICA'S CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITISH NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Press Bureau states:—Admiral Sim has sent a warm letter to Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss on the occasion of the armistice, congratulating him on the conclusion of the war which, he says, is largely due to the enemy's desire to crush the British Empire and adding that Germany's defeat was largely accomplished by the British Navy.

Sir R. Wemyss in his reply thanked America for her timely naval assistance, her loyalty and singleness of purpose.

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO LLOYD GEORGE.

ADMIRATION FOR LATTER'S ADDRESS ON NOV. 12.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Press Bureau announces:—President Wilson has sent the following message to Mr. Lloyd-George:—

"May I express my sincere admiration of the admiral temper and purpose of your address on November 12. It was delightful to be made aware of such a community of thought and counsel in approaching the high and difficult task awaiting us."

GERMAN SHIPS SURRENDERING TO BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Nov. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin gives a list of the battleships surrendering to the British. The list coincides with that already issued as probable. It is stipulated that their departure shall take place not later than five o'clock on the morning of November 18th. The ships will carry reduced crews and no ammunition.

GERMAN SOVIET'S APPEAL.

TO MAN U. BOATS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Nov. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—The Berlin Soviet has appealed to submarine crews to man U-boats proceeding to England. The Soviet assures the crews of safety and non-internment, promises substantially to insure the lives of the crews and also to make them a handsome donation.

AERIAL SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The British and French interests have arranged for a daily aerial passenger service between London and Paris. The service will be conducted by fast machines used for conveying cargoes of bombs over Germany.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

BEING RAPIDLY EXECUTED.

GERMAN SUBMISSION TO CLAUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The terms of the armistice are being carried out without interruption under normal conditions. The enemy is submitting to the clauses with regard to the evacuation of the occupied territory and the handing over of war material and the results are likely to be attained more rapidly than was at first expected.

BRILY DISTRICT EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Brily district is quite clear and the French territory is now free of the enemy. The French and American troops have reached the zone of the advanced forts of Metz and are expected to take possession of Metz on Monday.

FRENCH TERRITORY ENTIRELY FREED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" says that French territory is now entirely freed.

GERMAN OFFICERS CONFERRING WITH THE FRENCH.

FOR HANDING OVER ADMINISTRATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

On Friday the German military and civilian officials came to Nancy to confer with the American and French High Commissioners concerning the arrangements for taking over of the administration of Alsace-Lorraine.

TAKING OVER OF ARTILLERY

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Conferences between the French and German officers concerning the handing over of artillery and aeroplanes stipulated for in the armistice have already taken place.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES MEET ADMIRAL BEATTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

The Koenigsberg was unavoidably late at the *rendezvous*, which is fifty miles east of May Island off the Fifeshire coast. A British warship escorted the plenipotentiaries to Rosyth, where their credentials were examined. The plenipotentiaries then met Admiral Beatty, who read to them the terms of surrender.

ARRANGEMENT FOR RETURN OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

French officres including two Generals visited the German Headquarters at Spa on Thursday, and are arranging for the return home of the French prisoners numbering 420,000, thirty days being allowed for repatriation.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE OF NON-CONFORMISTS.

THEIR MAJESTIES PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Non-Conformists to-day held a thanksgiving service in the Albert Hall which was packed. The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were amongst those present.

RELEASE OF MOBILISED FRENCH CLASSES OF 1887, 1888, 1889.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

M. Clemenceau has issued a circular that men belonging to the mobilisation classes of 1887, 1888, 1889, are to be definitely released from military service and sent home. The formalities are to be completed by December 1st.

FERMENT IN HOLLAND

CONSIDERABLE EXITEMENT PREVAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

There is some delay in telegrams from Holland concerning the internal situation, but the latest Amsterdam messages dated November 14th report that considerable excitement prevails. Both Government and revolutionary parties are spreading leaflets broadcast. A revolutionary speech made outside the palace evoked the minimum of interest. Government has prohibited the sale of spirits.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

QUEEN GREETED BY PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Nov. 17.

Renter is informed that authoritative telegrams from Holland show a distinctly improved situation. Disturbances occurred in Amsterdam but the position is now well in and. The Queen was greeted by the people.

FOOD SHIP DIVERTED TO ROTTERDAM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the Allied Food Council has arranged the diversion to Rotterdam of the steamship Adra carrying 7000 tons of wheat, in order to relieve the serious distress in Holland.

TROELSTRA DENOUNCED IN DUTCH CHAMBER.

"REVOLUTION UNNECESSARY IN HOLLAND"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

THE HAGUE.—In the Second Chamber of the States General, Wynkoop denounced Troelstra and the Social Democrats as partisans of the middle classes. He urged that the demobilised soldiers should retain their arms in view of the establishment of Soldiers' Councils.

Treub, of the Economic League, declared that the revolution was as unnecessary in Holland as it was in the United States, France or Great Britain, because Holland already had a democratic regime. He said that the majority of the nation relied on Government to resist violence most energetically.

PRINCE FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD

ADHERENCE TO NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia has declared his adherence to the new Government.

TWO MORE GERMAN PRINCES ABDICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and the Grandduke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

KUT PRISONERS ARRIVE AT ALEXANDRIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 16.

Reuter wires from Alexandria that Kut prisoners have arrived.

GERMAN FARMERS' DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—The German farmers' association has issued a proclamation demanding the convocation of a National Convention and establishment of Farmers' Councils having qual rights with Soldiers' Councils.

INDIAN DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League on Saturday, the 18th instant:—

"That the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League protests against the principle of selection of the Indian delegate to the Peace Conference by the Government of India, which does not represent the Indian people and affirm the principle of the election of the same by the Indian National Congress, the accredited representative of the Indian people. It also suggests that in order to bring into operation the principle of self-determination, worshipped by the Allies and the United States of America, the presence of Mr. Tilak in England at this critical juncture be utilized and he, who was unanimously elected to preside at the forthcoming session of the Delhi Congress, be invited to attend the Peace Conference as an additional Indian delegate to represent the people of India.

DEPUTATION TO KING ALBERT.

MORE POPULAR FORM OF CONSTITUTION WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

Correspondents at the British Headquarters state that according to accounts of refugees, when the armistice was signed riots broke out in Brussels. German soldiers waved Red Flags, sang the Marseillaise and killed their officers.

Deputations from Brussels citizens with German safe-conduct came to King Albert on November 13th and informed him that the people of Brussels desired a more popular form of constitution under the monarchy. It is possible that the King's entry into Brussels, fixed for to-day, may be postponed.

NEW AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED IN BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—New authority has apparently been established in Brussels, which is recognised by the German authorities, who are unable to maintain order. Crowds of deserters and convicts are pillaging shops and attacking banks. Their victims include German officers.

Drunken German soldiers set fire to and exploded a munitions depot at Assche in the vicinity of Brussels.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.

LIKELY TO ASSEMBLE ON NOV. 21ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 5-50 p.m., Nov. 17.

Reuter learns that the Belgian Parliament will probably assemble in Brussels on November 21st.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN TROOPS AND STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

BERNE.—The strikers on November 14th held up a train containing Federal Deputies between Brigg and Biel. Troops accompanying the train fired and wounded some strikers. Three strikers were shot dead on November 14th in a collision with troops at Grenchen.

The Strikers' Committee issued a manifesto on November 15th saying that though the strike was at an end, the struggle of the workers continued to develop on Syndicalist lines.

GERMAN COMMISSION TO VISIT AMERICA.

DR. SOLF'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 17.

A wireless German message says that Dr. Solf has requested President Wilson to grant permission for a German commission to visit America in order to purchase food, owing to the extreme conditions prevailing in Germany.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

OPPORTUNITIES TO RETURN HOME IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

A wireless German official communiqué says that Government states that prisoners of war in Germany will be granted opportunities to return home immediately.

PUNJAB'S HELP IN WAR.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The Punjab War Journal "Haq" contains a special message from the Lieut.-Governor, in the course of which, His Honour writes: I desire to acknowledge the unfaltering spirit of loyalty and sacrifice which the Punjab has shown throughout the struggle even in the days of gloom and anxiety. From the beginning of the war the Punjab has sent nearly 400,000 of her sons to fight the battles of the King-Emperor in France and above all in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia. Those men have bravely upheld the proud traditions of their province, successfully protected the frontiers of India, and have borne a noble part in the achievement of the final victory. The Punjab will ever cherish the memory of those brave men who have fought and fallen. It will welcome back with honour those who will now return and it will not forget those at home who, though they could not share the dangers of the war, helped, to secure the peace of the province, to maintain our forces in the field, and to succour the wounded and suffering. I am proud that the Punjab during my tenure of office has so nobly fulfilled its duty and as the head of the province I desire to express my deep gratitude to all who have borne part in maintaining the proud position of the Punjab in India and in the Empire.

GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

OPENED BY COALITION LEADERS.

PREMIER ON LESSONS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 17.

The general election campaign was opened at a great meeting in London on behalf of the Coalition, at which Messrs. Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Barnes spoke.

Mr. Lloyd George said the war had glaringly revealed the faulty organisation of our national life and the wasteful use of our national resources in men and material. The European situation was, he said, full of perilous possibilities and, if the new Parliament failed, even Britain's institutions might follow many of those in the rest of Europe. We could not return to old conditions. (Cheers). If Parliament rose to the level of this great opportunity, then the Empire and the Throne (Loud and prolonged cheers) would be firmly established on a solid basis of general happiness, prosperity and content.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Turning to the problems of reconstruction Mr. Lloyd George said that the old race system found condemnation in the recruiting statistics, which disclosed a much higher percentage of physically unfit in Great Britain than in any great belligerent country. This, he said, was not due to poverty, but to mismanagement, underfeeding, bad housing, overwork and drink, to which many people were driven by squalor. The housing question would have to be a national task, wages forced up by war must not be permitted to drop below a point affecting the workers' efficiency.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

Another war revelation was that industrially we were unorganised. This would have to be changed in future. The State had almost completely neglected agriculture. Agricultural products imported before the war, which could have been produced at home, would have enabled 400,000 people to be employed. The Premier hoped that many soldiers would be settled on the soil. Various methods of transportation would have to be improved under State control. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by reviewing the Government's war achievements, which he submitted justified renewed confidence for peace problems.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, declared that he accepted the planks of the latter's programme, because he thought the aims of the Premier and the Unionists were very similar in essence. Mr. Bonar Law believed that the maintenance of the Coalition was necessary from every point of view. The new great world's programmes demanded new treatment in a new spirit.

Both the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law in their speeches avoided special points of difference between the Unionist and Liberal parties.

MR. BARNES ON NEEDS OF LABOUR.

Mr. Barnes said he was convinced that he could best serve Labour by remaining in his present post until normal political life could be resumed in industrial peace and social security. That state of affairs, he said, could best be secured by the relations between capital and labour being upon a constructive instead of a destructive basis, by tackling the problems cooperatively and with goodwill and by both the workers and employers regarding themselves as servants of the community. The two essential things in post-war industry were the highest possible standard of living and the highest possible production. He believed that the one depended upon the other.

At the close of meeting a resolution pledging support for the Coalition was enthusiastically carried.

MAIN PLANKS OF PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

CONTINUATION OF COALITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Premier has written to Mr. Bonar Law giving the main planks of his programme. These include continuation of the Coalition Government owing to the continued vital need for national unity; development of the Empire and peoples in the Empire, preserving for them the position of influence and authority in the world's affairs, which their war sacrifices have won for them; such an improvement in the conditions of life in Britain as will secure an opportunity for all.

The Premier accepts the policy of Imperial Preference defined in the resolution of the recent Imperial Conference, but no tax on bread. The Premier advocates the preservation of the British key industries and the securing of them against unfair competition.

IRISH HOME RULE.

He favours Home Rule for Ireland excluding the six northern counties, but establishing a Joint Council which will be empowered to extend the legislation of the Irish Parliament to Ulster. He recognises, however, that this scheme must be postponed until conditions in Ireland improve.

FIRING ON MOB AT MADURA.

MAGISTRATE EXCULPATES POLICE.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPT MAGISTRATE'S CONCLUSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Government have passed an order in regard to the shooting incident which occurred at Madura on 12th September last. The District Magistrate, in the course of his report which is also published, states:—"As Government are aware the trial of Vardarajulu Naidu on the charge of sedition was posted for 26th September. On that day there were strong and well authenticated rumours, which were confirmed by responsible men who were ready to disclose their names, that the shops of all persons who did not close as a sign of sympathy with Dr. Vardarajulu Naidu would be looted. A strong force of constables, practically the main body, was therefore posted in various centres throughout the town. No disturbance of any sort took place in the town. In the afternoon the Court premises, the whole, office verandahs, staircases and compound were crowded with thousands of persons, who were quite uncontrollable. I rode round the town over to the Court to see what the noise was about. I was greeted with some hoots and shouts of "Bande Mataram"; but the small force of police available at the Court was quite unable to control the crowd. When the Court rose, there was a wild uproar and I again rode on to find Mr. Elliot, District Superintendent of Police, surrounded by a large crowd. Stones had been pelted at him in large numbers and three of these hit him. Stones were thrown at him from behind.

TROOPS WIRED FOR.

It was alleged that he handled the crowd roughly, but he was simply riding through the crowd to get down into the town to see that no disturbance took place. Then on my joining Mr. Elliot, we rode down into the town together. We agreed on considering the matter that a much larger body of men was necessary to safeguard the town as well as the Court and accordingly wired for troops on the 27th. Troops arrived and I went round the town with Major Thompson (in command) and saw to the comfort of the troops and to the arrangements of camp, intending to be back in time for the rising of the Court. On arriving at the bungalow, I heard a wild noise and shots fired. I galloped over there and found one constable killed and a man in the crowd wounded and hundreds of stones being thrown at the police by the crowd. I rode out towards the crowd and my horse was hit once or twice. The crowd was at length induced to go home."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

The report further says "As a number of statements had been made as to the conduct of the police, especially of superior officers, I felt it my duty to give the makers of those statements a chance of substantiating them and I accordingly called upon by notice anyone who knew the facts to come forward and substantiate their statements. The main suggestion or the allegations were to the effect that the use of the bayonet to disperse the crowd was unnecessary and that it was in consequence of this that the crowd became enraged and threw stones. On this point I am unable to agree with the persons who made these allegations. Earlier in the day, as shown by witnesses, the police had been pelted with stones and abused. A cordon had been formed with fixed bayonets to keep back the crowd. The crowd had not only pelted stones that day but the previous day as well. They refused to allow a carriage to proceed and till it did move on, there was risk of trouble. Moreover, there was neither time nor opportunity to unfix bayonets already fixed, owing to the unruly behaviour of the crowd in the afternoon. Certain persons say definitely that they knew the Reserve Inspector give order to fire. It is, of course, possible that they have mistaken the command "fire" and "mob firing" which is merely caution."

As to the firing incident the report says:—"My opinion is that the constables were undoubtedly in a tight place. A regular hail of stones was being poured upon them. They got the order to mob-firing and several witnesses testify that there was one shot followed by a number of others. My impression is very strong that this was an accidental shot, which went off by accident while the man was loading and killed a constable, whereupon all other men thinking that the order to fire had been given fired also."

GOVERNMENT CONCURS.

Government order on the report is as follows:—"Government have perused the voluminous record of Mr. Paddison's enquiry and are satisfied that it fully bears out his conclusions, which they accept in their entirety. It is clear that criminal proceedings against individual police officers or men would serve no useful purpose and that the requirements of the case in this respect will be sufficiently met by impartial action. But Government wish to place on record their opinion that up to the moment of firing the measures taken by the police were necessary and correct and further that in discharging a dangerous and unpleasant duty they showed all possible consideration to the crowd with which they had to deal."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Thanksgiving Service at St. Tomas' Cathedral yesterday evening.

Lieut.-Colon R. Verney has arrived at Government House.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN PASSENGERS.

CALLOUSNESS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

(From our own Correspondent)

NADIAD, Nov. 16.

The First Railway Conference met at the Political Conference Pandal this afternoon. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors including ladies. Mr. Goculdas, D. Talati, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a Gujarati speech. Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel of Ahmedabad proposed the formal selection of Mr Horniman as President of the Conference. Mr. Maganbhai eulogised the great services of Mr. Horniman to the cause of Home Rule and his able and devoted championing of the grievances of Indians. Mr. Maganbhai specially referred to Mr. Horniman's work in popularising Home Rule in Gujarat. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Girdharthai and Mr. P. K. Telang and enthusiastically carried Mr. Horniman was given an enthusiastic ovation on rising to address the conference and was frequently cheered in the course of his address. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow, when the discussion of resolutions will be taken up.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Delegates of the First Railway Conference:—

I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in electing me as the President of this, the First Railway Conference held in India. We call it the First Railway Conference because it is the first conference which has assembled to consider the rights and the wrongs of the Indian people in regard to their own railways. As the Chairman of the Reception Committee has reminded us, this is a Conference of the representatives of the Indian public. Perhaps our right to the title of the First Railway Conference may be disputed because for some years past representatives of the railways and the Railway Board have been in the habit of meeting annually in Conference and they have adopted for these gatherings the name of Railway Conference. Many wonderful things are considered at these Conferences various reforms are discussed and carried out and no doubt the financial prosperity and prospects of the shareholders of the Companies greatly benefit. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have never noticed that the convenience and comfort of the Indian passenger, the prosperity of the Indian Merchant or the prospects of Indian Industries, even if they have ever been thought worthy of discussion, at those conferences I have ever improved by one jot or title by these wonderful conferences held in the Himalayan heights. (Laughter). The Indian passenger continues to be regarded with insolent contempt and the Indian merchants interests remain a matter of lofty indifference. It is time, therefore, that the Indian public should take the matter in hand and assert their rights and inaugurate annual conferences, which will discuss the railways and their problems from the Indian point of view instead of that of the foreign exploiter, the foreign shareholder and the bureaucratic official, (hear, hear and applause) all of whom are made wondrous kind towards one another by the fellow feeling that the Indian public is the milch-cow from which they draw their sustenance and to whose interests they can remain insolently indifferent so long as the milk continues to be supplied. (Shame). We may assume, therefore, that the Indian public have the just right to call this Conference, assembled for the purpose of discussing how the railway system of the country should be subordinated to their own interest, the First Railway Conference. And let us hope that though it is the first, it will prove the precursor of many others, which will ultimately secure adequate and proper public control over this great national interest and the application in actual daily practice of the principle that the railways were made for India and not India for the railways. (Hear, hear and applause).

Ladies and Gentlemen, if I may digress for a moment I may say that we owe a debt of gratitude to those energetic and public spirited gentlemen who have brought about the holding of this conference which is one more example of that spirit of public activity and assertion of public right, which is gradually bringing about a new era in this country which too long has slumbered under oppression and exploitation, but is now awakening to the fact that the Indian people, like other peoples of the earth, have the right to determine for themselves all matters affecting their political and economic well-being. You, Sir, have been good enough with characteristic Oriental modesty to apologise for the amenities of your town. I assure you that no such apology is needed. We are grateful for your hospitality and appreciate to the full the handsome spirit in which it has been extended to us at a time when you might well have excused yourselves, with the dread threat of famine hanging over you, from the burden of our intrusion. But the people of Nadiad, as I know from my past experience, are among the foremost who have been untried with that new spirit of National activity of which I have just spoken (applause) and we know that like all the people of Gujarat they will never fail in responding to whatever call is made upon them in the interest of the welfare and advancement of the country and the peoples' interests. (Applause).

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN PASSENGERS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this, as I have said, is a peoples' conference, convened for the advancement of the people's interests which are the supreme interests of the country and in briefly reviewing the problems, we have met here to discuss, and which you, Sir, have already somewhat exhaustively dealt with, I put in the forefront the grievances the wrongs, the oppressions,—it is difficult to find words adequate to characterise them which the Indian passengers on the Indian railways are subjected to as a matter of every-day course. You have quoted the figures, Sir, which show that the third class and intermediate passengers constitute the largest share, by an overwhelming proportion, of the revenue of the Indian railways. From the revenues which they provide the First and Second class passengers are pampered with luxuries which they obtain at a less cost, I imagine, than that prevailing on any other railways in the world. Mr. Horniman referred here to the time and attention given to the designing and building of first and second class carriages and said that if one-tenth of that attention was bestowed on the designing and construction of third class carriages, things would be much better. He mentioned the Karachi Troop Train scandal which under an emergency had led to the better designing and accommodation of troop trains. He did not grudge the troops that improvement but he wished to see that similar improvement was effected in the third class carriages. The Indian third class passengers, it is no exaggeration to say, are treated like cattle. You have given in a few words, Sir, a graphic description of their hardships. Nobody who has travelled on the Indian railways could say that you have in the slightest degree exaggerated the condition of things. The sufferings of the third class passenger from the moment he arrives at the gates of the departing station until he finally shakes the dust of the station of destination—and all the other dirty of his journey-off his feet and body are beyond description. His comfort and convenience are a matter of callous indifference to the Railway administration and all its officials. Let him squat outside the station until it suits the convenience of the railway to let him in, let him struggle and fight for his ticket from a clerk who is supremely indifferent whether he catches his train or has to wait 24 hours or two days for another, let him sit huddled, squeezed, aching and faint for days together in overcrowded compartments little better than cattle trucks, ill-fitted with sanitary arrangements and stinking for the want of attention on the part of the cleaning staff. Let him lie on the bare stone floor for a waiting hall often equally overcrowded, through the night, if he misses his train or has to wait for other causes. Let him be bullied and driven. Let him be kicked and beaten, what does it matter, so long as his existence is not actually imperilled? He has no member of Parliament to appeal to for protection. He has to travel, the railway is bound to get his money and nothing else is of importance in the eyes of the railway (shame). These are not exaggerated statements. Let anyone who doubts them read the description given by Mr. Gandhi (cheers) of his self-sacrificing journeys throughout the length and breadth of India. Could anything more appalling, more revolting, more inhuman in these days of civilised amenities and supposed equality of rights be imagined than the suffering which Mahatma Gandhi has described. Or better still, if anyone doubts, let him try the experience himself and he will find that neither Mr. Gandhi nor the Chairman of your Reception Committee has exaggerated the conditions which exist.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Sometimes a case comes into the Courts which provides a glaring instance both of the conditions of travel and of the attitude of the average railway official and his superiors towards the third class passenger. Such was the case of Mr. Vaidya (cheers) to which allusion has been made. Here was a man who actually dared to object to being trodden upon and robbed as a result of 33 people being crowded into a compartment supposed to hold ten. It was only when two drunken passengers fell upon him not a very large number the railway official would think perhaps, and two others began rifling his pockets that poor Mr. Vaidya thought it time to pull the communication cord. And what was the result of this insolence on his part? A violent assault by the guard and the engine driver, just to show him that he would be better off in the train than out of it; then the usual deliberate attempts of the superior officials to screen their subordinates, refusal until forced to give up the latters' names and an audacious attempt to claim that the pulling of the emergency cord under such conditions was an improper use of that convenience for the safeguarding of life and property a matter that has been settled by the courts on several occasions. Mr. Vaidya had the satisfaction of securing the conviction and punishment of the driver and the guard. But when he went to the civil court to get the damages he deserved he found that an accommodating legislature had placed the railway company in a position of immunity. The result is that for the performance of a public duty, for which the public cannot be too grateful, Mr. Vaidya is left with a heavy bill of costs to pay. I hope he will not have to pay it. Mr. Vaidya is a poor man and I hope the public will subscribe that money and put him out of his difficulties.

CONTROL OF RAILWAY BOARD.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, for one Vaidya who dares to take action how many thousands of passengers are there who have to suffer in silence from equal or atrocious hardships? What led the guard and the driver to think that they could fall upon Mr. Vaidya and beat him for stopping the train? What led the Traffic Superintendent to suppose that he could shield these two black guards and try and bluff Mr. Vaidya's solicitors into silence? The long immunity which the railway administrations from top to bottom have enjoyed in the oppression of the third class passenger. The fact that they are responsible here to a Railway Board which is as irresponsible and as callous as themselves, and in England to Boards of Directors which only look to the dividends and not the interest of the public. The immunity will continue unless the third class passenger and the public at large bestir themselves and combine and by constant agitation secure the establishment of a new condition of thinghs wherein the principle that the railways are for Indians and not India, for the railways (hear, hear) is clearly recognised and enforced in practice by the setting up of popular control of the Railway Board and through the Railway Board of the various railway systems throughout the country, whether state owned or company owed. Ladies and Gentlemen, I don't want unnecessarily to drag in Home Rule. But this, after all, is a question of Home Rule and self-determination, (cheers) for as long as our railway administrations have only to look to an irresponsible bureaucracy for such control as there may be, so long will they continue to regard the public merely as a field for exploitation. The railways of a country, however, are not merely a matter of business exploitation or should not be. The primary function of railways, as Professor Majmudar, has said, is social and they cannot be left to pure business exploitation either by the state or private enterprise. They must be controlled in the interests of and for the comfort and convenience of the people and if control to those ends is to be assured, the control *must be by the people.* (hear, hear) But I shall refer to that again when discussing the remedies at which our agitation must aim.

GRIEVANCE OF DECK PASSENGERS.

It would take, too long, I am afraid of my tail as fully as ought to be done, this question of the grievances of the Indian passengers because 1st and 2nd class passengers as we all know have also their grievances and I must pass on to other matters, but before leaving the question of the sufferings of the passengers on railways, I would like to say, and to emphasise, that the conditions in regard to travelling on the numerous steamboat services in the country, both by river and on sea are equally bad; indeed the suffering of the deck passengers on these vessels as they have often been described, the callous way in which they are so often forced to wait for hours, on the quays in the boiling sun without amenities of any kind, the overcrowding and lack of proper conveniences on the decks, the behaviour of the Company's officers make up a story as disgusting and scandalous as that of the railway passengers.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

I will pass on, however, for the present to the question of goods traffic on our railways and the manner in which Indian produce and consequently Indian Industries are made to suffer by the system of rates, to the benevolence of foreign imports and exports. The complications of this question will no doubt be described more fully and more tellingly in the course of our discussions than I am able to do. The grievance as you know is a very old one and has been agitated by our Indian chambers of commerce and by Indian merchants for many years past, and it is not always a question of rates only. There is the gross favouritism, extended to large foreign firms, such as Messrs Ralli Brothers for instance, a great firm, at the expense of Indian firms. (Cries of shame shame) Three years ago the First Indian Commercial Congress passed a resolution dealing with the matter which was worded as follows:—

"The Congress is of opinion that Government be requested to institute at thorough inquiry into the question of incidence and comparison of railway rates and their effects on the trade and commerce in the country, both internal and foreign, with a view to give every facility to the Indian manufacturers of cheap transport throughout the country, that the principle of wagon-loads and long-lead, which at present govern the fixing of low rates of freight, prejudicially affects the Indian trade industries, which in their infant state are unable to comply with those conditions and that in order to put Indian industries on an equal footing with foreign ones, the low rates charged for foreign goods be applied in case of Indian products although the load or the lead may be less than the standard one required."

SCANDAL OF RAILWAY RATES.

Ladies and Gentlemen, that resolution was supported in a number of speeches by merchants and others, who are experts on the subject in which the scandal of the prevailing system, from the Indian point of view, was fully exposed. Of course, it is not scandalous from the point of view of the railways. They are out to make money and if they devise a scheme of rates which incidentally favours the foreigner and stands as prepetual bar to the expansion of indigenous industry they are not to be blamed from their point of view, which is both that of the foreign merchant and the shareholder in England looking for a fat dividend. But it is a gross scandal from the Indian point of view. (hear, hear) for the railways are for India, not India for the railways. I will give only one or two brief illustrations of the manner in which Indian merchants and infant Indian Industries have to suffer which I have taken from a speech of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. There is the system known as the "wagon loads and long leads." That means if you can fill so many wagons and send your goods over a sufficiently long distance you get a lower rate. There was a match factory at Ahmedabad. It was an infant industry. How could it be expected to send wagon made over thousands of miles distance? So the Ahmedabad Match Factory would have to pay more for sending its matches to Bombay than a foreign firm would pay for sending matches from Bombay to Calcutta. Again there is a glass factory at Amballa. Allahabad is midway between Calcutta nd Amballa. But the rate from Calcutta to Allahabad is Re. 1-9 per maund while between Allahabad and Amballa it is Rs. 2-4 per maund. The distance is the same, but the goods of Indian manufacture have to pay 50 per cent. higher than the foreign goods, because the traffic is heavier. That is the excuse advanced by the Railway authorities. It is our friend the old "vicious circle" once more for as long as the traffic is heavier for foreign goods the rates will be less and as long as the rate are less the traffic will continue to be heavier. And thus your infant enterprise will always be handicapped and cannot expend and compete with the foreign importer who has already captured the field for well-known reasons on which I need not expatiate here. Or take the case of the port of Broach, whose traffic, as has been acknowledged by the Government of Bombay, has been killed by the manipulation of traffic. It is not the only Indian sea-port, where Indian trade has been thus killed. There are many others. But all the agitation, all the exposure, even the recognition of glaring facts by Government has done nothing and if the railways remain as they are, and the Railway Board remains as it is nothing will be done. Rates will continue to favour the foreign goods and your infant industries will continue to die in their infancy of inanipetetion and strangulation. It is all right as I have said for the railways who are looking for the maximum profit. The same thing has occurred in other countries. I remember many years ago in England a great agitation because a similar system enabled the dairy farmers of Holland and Denmark to send their produce to London for less than it cost the farmers in Kent and Sussex only a few miles away. But in other countries these scandals do not last, because company owned or state owned there is in the last resort popular control of the Board of Trade or whatever department controls the Railways.

But ladies and gentlemen, what sort of control, what means of redress do the people of this country possess if the railways are indifferent to the interests of the native merchant and indigenous industries and choose to pursue a policy which favours the expansion of foreign competition, keeps your native trade and industry in a perpetual state of subordination and erects a permanent bar against Indian commercial enterprise? We are often told that Indian capital is shy. Are there not some legitimate reasons for this? Is the policy of the Railways towards the industries financed by Indian capital calculated to draw that capital in copious and productive showers? Would not any capitalists in the world fight shy of investing money in enterprise that is handicapped at the outset in favor of foreign competiton by numerous bars and difficulties, of which this is one of the most important, all due to the fact that the political and economic machinery of the country is manipulated by foreign agencies? So long as this foreign agency exists Indian capital and Indian enterprise are in a hopless position. The railways have a deliberate and definite policy of rates and traffic manipulation which operates against the interests of Indian trade and industry.

"WHERE ARE YOUR MEANS OF REDRESS?"

That is the glaring fact with which we have to contend. What are, I ask, your means of redress? You have none. In this great land of India, which like the railways in it, was made for Indians and not for foreigners, favouritism of the foreigner stalks naked and unashamed and you are helpless. Where are your means of redress? Well, there is the Railway Board. That beneficent institution was established no doubt to look after the railways. Well, it does look after them remarkably well, and the shareholders in England, the foreign merchants and importers, and the officials here in India must be grateful to it. Why, I saw a thing coming here last night from Bombay which I have never seen in England—people running up and down the platform looking for room in carriages already packed like sardine tins, and all this while an entire coach—a saloon luxuriously fitted up with kitchen etc.,—was reserved for the accommodation of a single individual —(shame) the acting Traffic Superintendent and his dog, I forget the dog. (Laughter). But I don't grudge the dog his accommodation. That is how the Railway Board looks after the Railway officials. At these great times of shortage of rollingstock and overcrowding of freight and passengers. We know what happens to the members of the Railway Board when they come to England. They get nice comfortable seats on the Boards of Directors of various companies, which they are supposed to have been controlling during their period of office here. Is that not a scandal? Does that help the Chairman of the Railway Board to realise that the railways are for India and not India for the Railways while he has this bait of a well-paid directorship dangling before his eyes to sweeten the prospect of retirement? Well you won't get any thing by appealing to the Railway Board as at present constituted. But the Railway Board is responsible to and is controlled by Government. Alas, ladies and gentlemen, the Government also, is a foreign agency and cannot be expected to see things from your point of view. You can criticise the Government—you are allowed to do that—you may agitate against it but you can't get at its conscience because politically it has not got one. It can't be turned out of office and a Government that can't be turned out of office can dispense with a conscience. Nakedly and unabashed, it condones the policy of the Railways which favours the foreigner—be he English, Greek or even German. Sometimes an enterprising and optimistic member of Council—where they get their optimism amazes me—asks a question of Government about these things hoping perhaps to shame them into a change of attitude. But he gets no further. The railways make no secret of their attitude and the Government looks on complaiently.

REASON FOR HIGHER RATE.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey quotse the answer given to Government by a very influential Railway company which was asked why a higher rate was charged against a particular railway industry. The reason given was that—

"any reduction favourable to a certain local manufacture would kill the traffic in the imported commodity from Bombay which was much against the interests of the Railway."

So, you see, after all, India *was* made for railways and not the railways for India. That is the official railway view. (Shame). It is there glaring and unabashed. Indian manufactures must not be favoured lest the trade in the foreign commodity should be killed, which would be against the interests of the Railways—not as Railways run in the interests of the people of India who pay for them and to whom in the ultimate resort they belong, but as Railways run in the interests of foreign capitalists and foreign merchants. There is no mistake about it. India *is* for the Railway. The Railways are *not* for India. Let me give one more quotation from Sir Vithaldas' notable speech in 1915. He takes it from Sir Frederick Lely's well-known book "Suggestion for the Better Governing of India" and this is what that distinguished Indian Civilian says:—

"The Traffic Manager wields an irresponsible power over the country commanded by his railways which should not be entrusted to any man and least of all to one who rightly from his own point of view regards nothing but his masters' dividend under certain wide limits set down by Government. By a slight readjustment of rates he can and sometimes does crush a rising home manufacture in favour of a foreign customer. An amended Code of Civil Procedure occupies for days and months the wisest of the land, but is of less practical consequence to the people of a district than the local goods Tariff Book".

CLOSING OF LEVEL-CROSSING GATES.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, that is the position of the Railways as at present controlled and managed regarding Indian trade and industries. We have to see what is to be done to make the Railways of India what they ought to be in this respect—the servant of Indian Industry, whose first duty it is to develop the natural resources of the country and stimulate indigenous enterprise in preference to foreign enterprise. There are many other grievances which we shall have to discuss, but I need not dilate on them now. Some of them are included in the general question of the treatment of Indian passengers—such as the provision of proper facilities for refreshments and waiting rooms and decent sanitary arrangements and the favoring of Anglo-Indians by reserved compartments. There are other matters, however, which do not immediately concern the passengers but affect the public at large, where we find, again, the insolent flouting of the convenience of the public and gross indifference to repeated public protests. There is the scandal of, the continued closing of level-crossing gates and the lack of overhead bridges. In Europe the gates are closed against the railway and opened when necessary for the trains. In India they are kept open for the trains and closed to the traffic of the public road. That is the difference between Europe and India. There are, I believe, Railway Board rules on the subject but the Railways and their subordinates openly flout then. I am told that a Judge was once kept waiting at a level-crossing for half an hour and he made such a row that the Railway Board made a rule that no level-crossing gates were to be kept closed to the road for more than ten minutes. I don't know whether there is such a rule. But we all know from painful personal experience that if it exists it is daily and hourly defied by the Railways. The other day I and some other gentlemen were detained for 35 minutes at a level-crossing when we were taking medicines and comforts to the sick. During that time 8 trains passed and the gates might have been opened for us between any two of them. But the cabin man was deaf to all protests and the continuous blasts of three unusually strident moter horns. Sick men might have died in that half-hour, but what is that to a great economic organisation without a conscience—because its body, the Railway system, is separated from its soul, which is public opinion? Then finally there is the scandal which we should certainly take up, of the wide distinction in rates of pay, rules of promotion and other conditions of employment, between the European and Indian employees of the Railways, and the practical monopoly of the higher posts by the former —, a partiality that is carried even to the second generation, for I believe it is a fact that wherever there are a certain number of European employees schools are provided for their children, but this is not done for the Indian employees. Ladies and gentlemen, if the Railways are for India, the employment they provide should, also, be first and foremost for the Indians.

THE REMEDY.

Well, such, in brief, is the state of affairs. What are the remedies we must seek? To my mind there is only one remedy and you will have gathered by now what is foremost in my mind. The only remedy is public control. (Hear, hear). That is axiomatic but we have to decide how it is to be achieved. First there is the question of State ownership. That is a much-vexed question not only in India but in other countries as well. I will not detain you here with a lengthy discussion of the *pros* and *cons*. I will only say that a study of the results, so far as I have been able to make it, in the countries where there is State ownership and those where there is Private ownership, leads me to believe that, provided there is due responsibility to the public, State ownership must be for the ultimate good of the country and its people, both as regards the social needs and conveniences of the latter and the interests of indigenous trade and industry. But in India we have State Control and in some instances direct State ownership and administration and we are not any better off than if we had independent private ownership perhaps worse because there is an insufficiency of competition which is a very necessary stimulus to efficiency in the case of private enterprise. Many years ago the Government in this country had a very good policy of State construction and managership which was inaugurated by Lord Lawrence and if that had been adhered to, we should, I believe, have been better off to-day. That policy was reversed, in spite of the strong protests of the highest officials in this country, by a mandate from the Secretary of State to Lord Ripon, in the interest of foreign capitalists. But ladies and gentlemen, even that policy would not do for India to-day, unless it can be properly checked and controlled by public opinion. Let us have State ownership and State management but the owners and managers must be the people themselves acting through their properly elected representatives. That is what we must agitate for. The subject is of sufficient importance for the creation of a Minister of Railways and Communications—and whatever political reforms we are going to get, whether we get control of the Government of India or not, or whether we get reserved and transferred subjects in the Government of India—we must make two things our goal. First State ownership and State management; and second the creation of a Portfolio in the Government of India for a Minister of Communications, responsible to the elected legislature and assisted by a Railway Board on which popular representatives shall be in a majority over the permanent officials. (Hear hear). Only in this way shall we remedy the present evils, remove the miseries and sufferings of the travelling public, secure for our indigenous trade and commerce rightful considerations, redress the balance of inequality in the pay and the conditions of service of Indian employees of the rail- and ensure for our Railway system the stimulus to efficiency which public criticism, made effective by public control, will alone provide. Let us incarnate in the material body of the Railways the soul of public opinion and having thus provided it with a conscience our troubles will end. (Continued cheers and applause).

Mr. Horniman resumed thechair amongst a prolonged ovation.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 17.

The First Railway Conference resumed its sitting this morning after the singing of the Bande Batram song. Bramhachari Janardan Sharma recited some verses specially composed by him in honour of the President of the Conference. Resolutions were then taken up. Among the speakers were Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vibhaker, Halai, Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkantah and others. Thirteen resolutions concerning passenger and traffic grevances of Indians and other allied questions were passed. One resolution urged the creation of a special Ministry of Railways and communications. A Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Goculdas Talati, Syud Hossain, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Lakhmidas Tairsee, Mavji Govindji, Halai and others with powers to add was appointed to suggest necessary amendments to the Indian Railway Act and submit its report to the next Conference. In closing the proceedings the President made a few remarks warmly thanking the Conference and congratulating it upon its success. He said the importance of the Conference amply demonstrated that the Indian public were at last awaking to the fact that if remedies could be applied it could be done so only by the people themselves. By combining and agitating and making their voice solidly heard they could bring about a proper state of things. He assured the Conference amidst loud applause that he would continue to work to the best of his abilities and power in the interest of the people and give them every assistance in his power to ventilate their grievances. He cordially thanked the Reception Committee of the Conference and volunteers.

Mr. Halai proposed a vote of thanks to the President which was carried most enthusiastically.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The National Liberal League, Bengal, has decided to send out a large contingent of its prominent members to England in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform proposals. The following gentlemen have so far been selected for the purpose:—the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, the Hon. the Maharaja Bahadur of Kasimbazar, the Hon. Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Sir Binode Mitter, the Hon. Sir Nilratan Sircar, the Hon. Sir Devprasad Sarbadhicary, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, the Hon. Mr Provas Chandra Mitter, the Hon. Syed Altaf Ali (of Pogta), the Hon. Dr. A. Subrawardy, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, Mr. K. C. Roy, the Rev. B. A. Nag.

It is likely that the deputation will proceed by batches to England early next summer and will stay there till autumn.

PROPOSED MELA AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The proposal is made to celebrate the German capitulation day officially on the 27th instant in Lahore. The proposal includes the holding of a fete or mela in Minto Park to be opened by the Lieut.-Governor at the head of an elephant procession.

MISMANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WOES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR EUROPEAN TRADERS.

SCANDAL OF RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

In the course of his speech welcoming the delegates to the First Railway Conference held at Nadiad on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Gokuldas Dwarkadas Talati said:—

Gentlemen, this Conference is termed the "Railway Conference." This is not a conference of representatives of different railways assembled to make reforms in the railways, but it is a Conference of Representatives of the Indian public, who have met in one central part of the Presidency to give publicity to and deliberate on the various wrongs done by those railway companies which have been started on the guarantee of the States, or by those companies whose existence solely depends on the Indian public, but which inflict on the Indian public innumerable hardships and inconveniences, and which, ignoring the just and fair rights of Indians look to the sordid motives of furthering the interests of foreign traders, and thus put us into a very humiliating position in our Motherland. Further, it is also within the scope of this Conference to deliberate on and bring about the redress of grievances existing on steamships and such other public carriers.

Gentlemen, in our country, railways, steamships and other public carriers have existed for more than half a century. In Europe, America and other countries they exist even on a greater scale. In those countries the companies of public carriers have been formed by the legislature of different States, and therefore Governments of those countries keep a very minute watch upon the doings of the lompanies to see that the duties imposed on them by the State are fulfilled entirely. Not only that, but heavy responsibilities have been put on them, and if they fail to discharge them and neglect the comforts of the public at large, ample provision has been made to bring the defaulters to the Court in order to bring them to their senses. The courts of these countries always come to the rescue of the public by giving it due justicein all cases. In England, the liabilities of railways and steamship companies have been fixed as being those of Insurers; that is to say, the companies are not exempted from their responsibilities of making good the losses of the consignees unless and until they can prove satisfactorily that such losses have arisen by causes beyond their control, such as unforeseen natural calamities, sudden outbreak of hostilities and such others. If we look to the legislature we find that if the owners of land adjacent to railway lines suffer losses by any acts of railway company's servants, the courts give them full compensation. The people of this country find it a somewhat novel idea of holding public conferences like this to air the grievances. Westerners and other foreigners, who are not placed in our unenviable position, do not get an idea of the necessity of holding such a conference.

POPULAR CONTROL DENIED.

In Europe and other countries, the companies of public carriers are managed by the very people of these countries, and even if they are started by foreign capitalists, due checks are imposed on them by the people of these countries. Unfortunately, quite the contrary has been the case in India. The support of railway companies of India is on the people, of India, but the management of the companies are in the hands of Europeans, and the Indian legislature has placed some checks on them, but those checks are in the hands of the bureaucracy of European officials. Most of the railways at present existing are owned by companies, or are managed by companies under the guarantee of the States. Only three railways are owned by the State but their management is in the hands of Europeans. The yearly earnings of all these railways for the year 1915-16 were Rs. 60,200,000. of which nearly one-third i.e., Rs. 191,700,000. was earned from passengers of third and inter classes; whereas the first and second class passengers contributed only Rs. 16,000,000. This will convince any one that the real support of Indian railway companies is third and inter classes passengers, and the earnings from first and second passengers is one-thirteenth part of that from the third and inter classes.

WOES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

If the administration of public carriers is carried on from the standpoint of commerce alone, we can reasonably expect the companies to pay due regard and attention to the comforts of third and inter classes passengers but our experience is quite the reverse of this. The first and second class passengers enjoy all sorts of comforts and facilities. They get decent waiting rooms with furniture. They experience no difficulty in getting tickets; porters are ready at their service. For the third class passengers not one-tenth of such facilities exist. We find that the gates of the third class passengers are closed, the passengers in the absence of waiting rooms are found squatting on the ground below the roofs of stations. No ample provision is made of benches. Ticket offices are found closed which only open when the message of the train having started from the previous station is received. Thus the time for issuing tickets for these passengers is at the most a quarter of an hour before the train arrives. Naturally this leads to a great rush at the ticket window. As a consequence the poor passengers are brought one by one, under the supervision of police peons, near the windows, as if they were convicts or beggars. If the passengers are alone, their luggage stand the risk of being stolen away. Even after taking the tickets, these passengers are not allowed to go on the platform at some stations; and they are allowed to go to the platform only after the passengers from the train have alighted and gone out. Even on such occasions, only one or two gates are kept open which leads to a deal of rush and troubles to the passengers who have to go in and out at the same time. The ticket checkers or collectors do not fail to take opportunity of such a rush. They extort money on the pretext of the necessity of weighing the luggage.

PASSENGERS CARRIED IN CATTLE TRUCKS.

The troubles do not end there. Even after sitting in the compartments they experience a number of inconveniences and hardships. Passengers, beyond the authorised number, are packed like sardines in compartments, wherein at times there is even no standing room left, let alone arrangement for sleeping which is never made at all. After repeated complaints privies have been kept in trains, but no attention is being paid to see that the tanks of the privies are regularly filled with water, and in the whole journey of trains the privies are not cleaned and washed. The porters at stations demand cooly hire for lugguage beyond the fixed authorised rates. Such are the conditions that are found daily but they are aggravated and reach a very culminating point when fairs are held at some places. The passengers are taken in cattle trucks, and their plight could therefore be better imagined than described.

The complaints of third class passengers are being made for the past fifty or sixty years. If the companies have even a little regard for them, they can get rid of their complaints and harships on a small expenditure. The companies will not have much to spend on providing for them waiting-rooms with benches. Ticket offices could be easily kept open at least one hour before the arrival of trains. At times of rush of passengers, arrangements should be made for opening an extra window for issuing tickets. The gates should be similarly kept open. For that purpose, platforms on both sides of important stations should be provided, so that passengers can alight on one side and entrain on the other side. Privies should be cleaned at stations where the halt is long, and water arrangements should also be properly made For such reforms, some small expense will have to be incurred for engaging the services of a few servants and clerks.

MR. VAIDYA'S CASE.

The papers are greatly agitating on these hardships and inconveniences, but they have not been paid much attention. This will be clearly seen from the "cause celebre" of Mr. Girjashanker D. Vaidya. At Grant-road Station 23 passengers were packed in one compartment when the authorised number is ten only. Mr. Vaidya was in that compartment. Two Portuguese or East Indians who were drunk fell on him, and a Sadhu put his foot on Mr. Vaidya's foot, and yet another thrust his hand into Mr. Vaidya's ocket. When he was in such a plight he pulled the chain and stopped the train. He called the guard, but the driver of the train came first, and instead of improving the master, flew into a rage and dragged Mr. Vaidya out of the compartment. The worthy guard also came up and joined in beating Mr. Vaidya. When the railway company concerned was given notice of this incident, it first showed its reluctance even to give the names of the defaulters. The prosecution was launched, and both the defaulters were convicted and fined. Two years have since elapsed, but the complaints of the public remain as ever.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

Looking to the condition of the goods consigned by railway we find that equal laxity and apathy exist in regard to them as well. When in other countries, the responsibilities of the companies have been reckoned as being those of insurers, the responsibilities of companies in India have been recognised as being those of a bailee. That is, the railway companies are not held responsible so long as it looks after the goods. We give the goods to the companies, which arrive at stations and when they are pilfered, the consignors find great difficulty in recovering the amount of the pilfered goods. Not content with this, the companies get the consignors write out "risk notes" which indirectly encourage unscrupulous railway servants to pilfer the contents of the parcels and packages. Very few godowns exist where the goods consigned could be protected against sun's heat and rain. The goods after their arrival lie for a number of days in the yard, and until the nests of goods-clerks are feathered they do not get waggons. The mango dealers of Anand will bear testimony to the fact that in the season of mangoes, they have to pay at least ten to fifteen rupees per waggon to the goods-clerks. In normal times the companies ought to keep a record of the number of waggons necessary for requirements at each station, and the number should be provided there. If this is not done, it provides a good field for railway servants to export money.

FAVOURING THE UPPER CLASSES.

Let us quote here an example of the East Indian Railway Co. This company possesses in all 2,310 carriages of which 288 carriages are for first, second and reserved class. There are 1,387 carriages for third and inter classes. The remaining 635 carriages are not used for carrying passengers. At this rate the ratio of carriages of the upper classes to that of the lower classes is I to 5, but if we compare the number of passengers we find that the number of third and inter-class passengers is one hundred fold. Thus the money earned from these lower classes is used for the comfort of the upper classes passengers. Fast trains are kept for the convenience of European passengers only. The companies show their inability for the special accommodation of Indian passengers, whether first or second-class, wishing to attend Congresses and conferences, whereas the same companies do make arrangements for running special trains for races! In the days of war when shortage of carriages was felt, and when as a consequence some trains were stopped running, special saloons for the comfort of railway officials were seen being used. Every sort of comfort is observed at stations where there is a possibility of many European passengers going. For instance, there is no convenience provided at Musjid Bunder Station, although the earnings of this station are great, whereas every sort of comfort is provided at Byculla Station, where earnings are not proportionally great. Schools are opened for the children of European servants at stations where the number of such railway servants is small, and the expenses of the schools are defrayed by railway companies and Governments. Moreover, many schools for Europeans have also been opened, where large sums are spent. A very small amount is spent for Indians. In these schools, Governments grant two rupees per Indian student, whereas they grant Rs. 24 per European student. If the report. for A. D. 1915-16, of the Railways is examined it will be found that great expenditure has been made for the education of European students.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR EUROPEANS

The conduct of railway companies as regards the carrying of goods is still more despicable. European traders—whether they be Englishmen or foreigners—are preferred to Indian traders. The facilties of granting wagons are given to Messrs. Belli Brothers and other European trades and they are covered waggons. Their goods are carried expeditiously and are even granted refund of 12 per cent. Some time ago investigation was made into the allegations that foreign traders were given special facilities for exporting their goods from Cawnpore station, and the allegations were proved to be well-founded and correct. Similar complaints exist on the coal-mines of Jerria and Bengal, still Indian merchants do not get justice. Thus our monies are used for giving facilities to European and foreign traders.

HIGH SALARIES TO EUROPEANS.

This is not all. In all railway companies, jobs carrying with them salaries above two hundred rupees are mostly given to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The population of Indians in India is 99.9 whereas that of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is only 9/107. In spite of that the percentage of Indians getting salaries of two hundreds and upwards is only 10 per cent. and the percentage is only 6 per cent. in jobs of Rs. 500 and upwards whereas the favoured classses get 90 and 94 per cent. of the respective jobs! The most noteworthy feature is that the scales of pay granted to these favoured classses is higher than those prevailing in Europe and other rich countries. In Europe generally the meanest of subjects get decent ordinary wages or pay, and the highest official in that department gets his pay eight or ten times as great. Here in India the highest official of a department gets at times five hundred times as much! The following table is worth comparing:—

In Denmark, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 900.

In Sweden, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 1,387.

In Norway, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 450.

In Germany, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 750.

In Switzerland, a highest official in State Railways, gets Rs. 781.

In Belgium, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 469.

In France, a highest official in State Railways gets Rs. 989.

In India, the Manager of Oudh and Rohilkhand gets Rs. 2,500 per month, and the managers of some state railways get as much as Rs. 3,500! It follows therefore that the pays of subordinate officers in Indian railways must be proportionately higher than those of the abovementioned European countries.

INDIAN TRADE DISCOURAGED.

The partiality of railways companies is not confined to this alone. The Governments have granted maximum and minimum rates of freight to railway companies which acting within those legal limits fix rates of freights in such a way as to operate harshly on some trades and industries which tend to change the venue of the trades or to the crushing of Indian commerce. Sea-borne trade from the ports of Broach, Surat, Cambay, Dholera and others, is carried on at cheaper rates, and to ruin such sea-borne trade the railway companies concerned have tried so often. The late Commissioner Sir F. S. D. Leslie in his book the "Subjects for Better Government of India" says that the rate of freight for taking coal from Bombay to Ankleshwar was Rs. 2-4 per maund, whereas that for Bombay to Broach was only Rs. 1-10 and very heavy rates are taken for goods exported from these ports. The aim of this is to stop goods coming by sea. Jungli wood from Panchmahals was being taken to Broach. and thence to Kathiawar. Instead of the railway company encouraging this industry, the railway company fixed the rate of Re. 0-4-6 for Godhra to Broach, a distance of 111 miles, while the rate for Godhra to Bombay, a distance of 318 miles, was kept at only Re. 0-3-1. Their aim was to crush the sea-borne trade of Broach, and they did succeed therein. The sea-borne trade of Broach in building-woo collapsed, and the venne of the trade thereafter changed to Bulsar.

SWADESHI ENTERPRISE CRUSHED.

A still more ruinous step had been taken in connection with a Swadeshi enterprise at Ahmedabad. After a deal of trouble, a match factory was started at Ahmedabad. The goods turned out by the company proved very advantageous to the country and it brought down the price of matches from 15 annas a gross to eight annas a gross. The railway company came in the way of its success. They fixed the rate of freight for Japanese matches from Bombay to Agra to be the same as that for Ahmedabad to Agra. The Commissioner, on approaching the company in the matter, was informed that if the rate for Ahmedabad matches was kept low, it would operate against the interests of the company by the competition of other railway companies. Owing to these causes, the Government of Bombay could not lend any support to this Swadeshi enterprise, and its proprietor was advised to extend its business in its neighbourhood alone and not try to extend its business to distant parts. Thus Swadeshi enterprises are crushed. Further, before the railway lines were open for traffic of passengers, people intending to go to Dakore from Nadiad, Boriavi or Anand could go there by carts at a hire of from three to four annas only, all the places being equidistant. The railway company was up in arms at once. It fixed the uniform rate of seven annas for both journeys from *all* these stations to Dakore. The uniform rate was continued for several years which led to stopping the vehicular traffic from these stations. Later on, that uniform low rate was kept for only the "poonam" (full-moon) day, which even was afterwards abolished, and now the full charges for the journeys are charged! Thus the railway companies after resorting to such tricks to remove other means of conveyances, and then demand rates which they please.

"RESERVED COMPARTMENTS" FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

For some time past reserved compartments are kept in many trains for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. In spite of section 42 of the Indian Railways Act which distinctly lays it down not to show any undue favour to any one, reserved compartments are kept for these favoured communities. The result of this practice is that on some occasions when Indian passengers do not even get room for sitting or standing, almost the whole of such reserved compartment is lying vacant, and the occupants of the reserved compartments get undue advantages and comfort though they pay the same fare as the other third class passengers. Such practices are humiliating to us and causes great discontent and bitterness among Indians. The voice of the public has been raised against such iniquities. Some bold persons fighting against such unfair treatments have drawn upon themselves criminal responsibilites, but still the companies go on with their illegal practices.

RAILWAY BOARD'S APATHY.

We have seen above that in spite of section 42 of the Indian Railways Act foreign traders are given preference and special concessions which operate prejudicially to the interests of Indian merchants and traders. The public complain in the press, and when the Government is petitioned the petition is forwarded to the Railway Board which, in its turn, is graciously pleased to advise the petitioners that their petition is sent to the managers of the railways concerned! How could grievances be redressed by those against whom the complaints are made? From 1870 the orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State are to the effect that all posts in State railways should be open for Indians, and that Indians should be employed in the state railways to a greater extent. The resolution of Government has since remained on paper only. Public voice about the hardships of Indian passengers was greatly raised in the press, and the attention of the Railway Board was drawn to it. The Government therefore, by Notification No. 552 of 23-1-18, instructed Senior Railway Inspectors that the attention of the Railway Board had been drawn to various complaints of third-class passengers, such as overcrowding, lack of privies etc. The Railway Board says that it has done much, but still there is room for improvements. It is therefore instructed to look to the comforts of third-class passengers. This order was issued in January last, but no material improvements seem so far to have been made as yet. In India the responsibilities of Indian railway companies have been much lessened, unlike as in England and other countries. As a result the public have to avail themselves of the use of the railways in spite of their objectionable rules and regulations. In these days of war, when Government require waggons for their goods, a regular loot and daylight robbery is going on all railways. Those in whose hands the power of allotting waggons is lying, have got in one year the earnings of a whole lifetime. The railway companies are not deferred from locking to their self-interests even in times when goods are to be sent to famine-stricken districts. If rice is ordered out from Calcutta, it is required to be sent from Calcutta to Bombay via Jubbulpore only and not via Agra, which entails an additional expense of annas six or seven per maund. These are the ways in which public carriers come to the rescue of poor famine-stricken people! It is an open secret,—this daylight robbery on railways. The Government must have been fully aware of this, but they have done nothing and made no investigations except dismissing a few persons for making an outward show.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Gentlemen, enough has been said. A few more words and we have done. Let us impress on you the fact that so long as the control of Indian railways is in the hands of Europeans, no improvement is likely to be made. If improvements are to be made, the railway should be a "transferred" subject in the Reforms Scheme, and checks on Indian railways should rest with some Indians. We can clearly see the reason of opposition that is met with from Europeans against the proposed Reforms framed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. They have outcried against the reforms fearing that they would stand the chance of losing all the privileges and concessions they have been hitherto enjoying. Just as Ulsterites in Ireland would never be prepared to forego the rights they have long enjoyed, in the same way Englishmen and Europeans in India want to continue the present state of affairs and to seek their self-interest therefrom. But we must continue to agitate so long as the foreigners are stopped from gaining undue advantages. For that end in view this First Railway Conference has been held here to-day, and I am confident that if the agitation in this direction is continued, the shameful hardships imposed on the poor long-suffering Indians by public carriers will soon come to an end. Mahatma Gandhiji has taken up this question, and his efforts are sure to be crowned with success.

Gentlemen, I now request you to elect the President of this First Railway Conference

MR. GOCULDAS DWARKADAS TALATI.

Chairman of the Reception Committee of First Railway Conference held at Nadiad on Saturday, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

CIVILIANS ON WAR DUTY.

BOMBAY'S RECORD.

The following Press Note is issued by the Bombay Government:—

The following table shows the numbers of Gazetted European officers belonging to Civil Departments under the Government of Bombay who have been placed on duty connected with the war, either holding a direct Military Commission, or in a civilian capacity connected with war work:—

Service or Department.	Number of officers holding direct Military Commissions.	Number of officers lent for War Service in a civilian capacity.	Killed or died on service.
Indian Civil Service ..	34	13	2
Police Department ..	15	....	....
Public Works Department.	25	5	3
Bombay Political Department ..	12	3	1
Forest Service.	8	3	1
Educational Department.	12	1	....
Salt and Excise Department.	6	....	1
Other Departments ..	5	....	....
	117	25	8

The above figures do not include officers of the Medical and Sanitary Services of whom a very large number were recalled to military duty. Nor do they include the non-Gazetted officers, of whom a considerable number, especially of the Police, Excise, Salt and Customs Departments. joined the combatant ranks.

These numbers constitute a high percentage of the European officers, and were the utmost that could be spared without serious loss of efficiency. while in many cases the departure of officers on service meant increased work to those remaining in addition to the special duties entailed in many offices by the war.

LORD WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC MEETING.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:

To,

Sir Stanley Reed, H. P. Mody, Esq.,
and others whom it may concern.

Sirs,

We understand that you and other gentlemen have constituted yourselves as a Committee, of which you are appointed the Honorary Secretaries, with the object of holding a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay for the purpose of voting a memorial on behalf of the City of Bombay to His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

We feel that, you cannot be aware, that, in view of the record of Lord Willingdon's administration and certain features of it, personal to himself, there will be very strong opposition to any such proposed action, if it should purport to be taken on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. And we think it desirable to give you notice, which we now do, that should any such meeting be called we shall attend the same for the purpose of opposing by motion, amendment or otherwise in a constitutional manner, any proposal to vote an address to His Excellency or otherwise to imply that the citizens of Bombay, are desirous of commemorating or approving the administration of Lord Willingdon or his services as Governor of Bombay.

We beg to request, further, that if it is your intention to hold such meeting you will intimate to us the date of the meeting and make arrangements to afford us every reasonable facility for opposing by amendment, speech and vote, any motion which may be put forward at the meeting and also for the taking of a poll if necessary.

We have thought it desirable to make this request in order that the proceedings may be conducted with due decorum and order and according to the recognised rules and procedure of public meeting.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. Jinnah.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
B. G. Horniman.
P. K. Telang,
M. Subedar,
M. R. Jayakar,
Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee,
D. D. Sathaye,
Umar Sobani,
S. G. Banker,
Tricumdas D. Morarji,
Tulsidas G. Khatau.
Chhotubhai A. Vakil,
N. B. Vibhakar,
K. M. Munshi,
J. R. Gilder,
Kanji Dwarkadas,
R. G. Munsiff,
L. G. Khare,
M. B. Velkar,
Mawji Govindji Seth,
Naranda Purshotum,
Naranji Dayal,
Lalji Govindji,
Motilal Narandas,
Vallabhdas Megji,
Motilal Vullabhji,
M. A. Master,
V. V. Jerajani,
Bhimji J. Makanji.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

To The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th November addressed to "Sir Stanley Reed, H. P. Mody, Esq., and others whom it may concern."

A requisition is being sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting.

If this meeting is convened the date, hour and place of the meeting will be notified by the Sheriff as usual.

Yours faithfully,

COWASJI JEHANGIR (Jun.),
for self and Provisional Honorary Secretaries.

23, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 15th November, 1918.

[We understand that a counter-requisition is being sent to the Sheriff of Bombay protesting against the convening of a public meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of voting a memorial on behalf of the City of Bombay to his Excellency.]

DELHI CONGRESS SESSION.

HON. PT. MALAVIYA ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Joint General Secretary of the Indi National Congress intimates that the Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has a the presidentship of the ensuing C session at Delhi.

VOICE OF DEL

ADVENT OF A NEW JOURNA

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INDIA AT PEACE CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP OF EMPIRE.

DEFECTS OF REFORM SCHEME.

HON. MR. PATEL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 16.

The Second Gujarat Political Conference met this afternoon at the pandal close to the Railway station. There was a large attendance, including 300 ladies. Mr. Gopaldas Vihardas Desai, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a Gujarati speech. After referring amidst cheers to the satisfactory conclusion of the war Mr. Desai discussed at full length discussed the policy of land revnue assessment and said the time had come for putting a stop to further increase of assessments in Gujarat, where they had reached the utmost level long ago. It was a necessary and vital reform in the interests of cultivators.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth of Ahmedabad proposed the Hon. Mr. Patel's election as President of the Conference. Mr. Goculdas Talati of Nadiad and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay seconded and supported and the proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Patel delivered his speech in Gujarati. The President dealt with various questions, notably the Special Congress resolutions on responsible Government with special reference to the Moderate Conference resolutions. He explained in detail the importance of the Congress resolutions and urged the public to support the same unanimously. He also referred to communal representation, condemning the Nairite movement in the Deccan. The Land Assessment question also was touched.

After the President's speech the Confer ence adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

The following is a report of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on Saturday as President of the Gujarat Political Conference held at Nadiad:—

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who presided over the second Gujarat Political Conference, held at Nadiad on the 16th instant, began his address by expressing the gratitude of the country to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Prime Minister for adequate reference to the part which India played in the great war and observed:—

"Thank God, the war is won. Right has triumphed over might. The menace to the liberty of the world is destroyed. The world is now free." He then quoted the message of the King-Emperor and the speech of the Prime Minister and said that what India really wanted was that her people should be equal, free and self-respecting citizens in the Commonwealth of the Empire, that her immediate need, therefore, was that her case should be represented at the Peace and Imperial Conferences through the nominees of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, and that no questions affecting India should be decided without the consent of such representatives. He further said that India trusted that the principle of self-determination and the idea of the League of Nations should have the fullest play in all the deliberations at the Peace Conference.

REFORM SCHEME.

Dealing with the Scheme of Reforms, he emphatically was of opinion that so far as some select advance Provinces were concerned, full provincial responsible government should be conceded to them. He shared the apprehensions of many that the experiment of partial responsible government in provinces might fail. He thought that Bombay was sufficiently well-advanced for full responsible government and an experiment in that direction ought to be started there. He then gave very lengthy reasons why the subjects of Land Revenue, Law and Justice, and Police should be transferred. He further observed that if Bombay was to be given full responsible government, the control of Services should also be transferred and vehemently attacked the argument of the authors of the Scheme that the Indian Civil Service was an Imperial Service and its officers were spread over the whole of India in various departments of Provincial Governments and, therefore, the subject of the control of the Services should be reserved. In this connection he observed:—Now the premier service, namely, the Indian Civil Service, is technically Imperial, but it is really a provincial civil service. New recruits are from the beginning attached to various provinces and except in the case of members who are lucky in securing a footing in the Imperial Government, the majority retire in the same province. The members of the Indian Civil Service are primarily connected with the (1) Land Revenue and General Administration Branch and (2) Judicial Department, and a glance at the schedule to the Government of India Act, 1915, will show that posts in these departments only are reserved for the Indian Civil Service. A list will, however, show that a number of other appointments are held by the members of the Indian Civil Service. There is no reason why members of the Indian Civil Service should be selected to fill up the special posts when competent Indians of other provincial services could be had. If these officers are confined to Land Revenue, General Administration and Judicial departments, the argument of keeping the control of the Services as a reserved subject will lose much of its force. If Land Revenue and Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice are transferred to Ministerial control in an advance province like Bombay, it becomes imperatively necessary for good and responsible government that members of the Indian and Provincial Civil Service should be under the control of Ministers. Without meaning any disrespect to these distinguished services, it may fairly be stated that Ministers who have no voice in the transfer and promotion of officers placed under them will find it difficult to secure loyal cooperation from the services. Assuming for argument's sake that the control of the services should remain with the Executive Government and not with the Indian Ministers, it should be definitely settled that the officers who are serving under the latter, cannot be removed or promoted by the Executive Government without the sanction of the Ministers concerned.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Patel then gave an outline of the constitution of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to whose control, according to him, all the subjects should be transferred from the start and observed that the Council should consist of 125 members, of whom not more than 25 should be nominated and of the nominated members not more than one-third should be officials. He also said that the argument in the report that there were not sufficient number of voters is India was not of general application to all parts of India. He quoted statistics to show that in Bombay as many as three lakhs and a half persons were enjoying the right of voting for the last half a century; that in other countries when responsible government was introduced, the proposition of voters was comparatively less.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

He then dealt with the question of communal representation and expressed satisfaction that the question did not trouble them much in the Bombay Presidency except perhaps in the Deccan. He thought the Deccan leaders ought to have long settled this question, which was really confined to the Lingayats and the backward communities. He showed by facts and figures how these communities could secure seats without communal electorates. Although he condemned in very strong terms the system of election by communal electorates, he thought that the Depressed Classes must be given a seat or two on the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the ground that the past experience was clear that they did not come either by nomination or election. It was also not possible, even though the franchise was considerably lowered, for them to get in. Referring to the demands of the European community, he said that they always got seats in the Bombay Corporation by election, although there was no separate electorate for them, and that they also got seat by nomination and that their two Chambers at Bombay and Karachi had in the past and would have in the future the right of election.

CONGRESS AND THE SECEDERS.

Mr. Patel then narrated the circumstances under which the special session of the Congress was held and pointed out that the leading organisers of the Moderate Conference were present at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in February last when the decision in that behalf was taken. He compared the resolutions of the Special Congress with those of the Moderate Conference. He also compared the opinions of the leading men of the Moderate Conference expressed by them from time to time with the resolutions passed by them at the Conference on the one hand and those passed by the Special Congress on the other. He maintained that there was not a single resolution passed by the Congress which was opposed to the views expressed by some leading Moderates, if not by every one of them, and he affirmed that most of the resolutions of the Conference gave a go-by to the general trend of the opinions expressed by the organisers of the Conference in the past. He asked the delegates to read and study the opinions of the Hon. Mr. Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, and the Bombay nine and the views expressed by the Liberal League of Calcutta, and compare them with the sets of resolutions referred to above. He wondered why these gentlemen had given their consent to resolutions which were straight in the face of the opinions previously expressed by themselves.

THE DIFFERENCES.

He then, under nineteen heads, pointed out the differences between the Congress and the Conference resolutions. The Congress recommended to take some of these differences, that the proportion of Indians in the new recruits to the Indian Civil Service should be fifty per cent., while the Conference made no reference to the subject at all, which presumably meant that it was satisfied with the proportion laid down in the Reform Scheme. Then the Congress protested against any increase in the emoluments of the Indian Civil Service as proposed in the report. Here too the Conference was silent. The Congress resolved that in the Bill to be introduced in Parliament responsible government should be guaranteed to India within a definite time. The Conference passed no such resolution. The Congress resolved that in any scheme of reforms women of India should have equal right with men. The Conference did not endorse this. The Congress raised its voice against the proposed creation of a Privy Council for India. The Conference apparently seemed satisfied with the proposal. The Congress named the subjects which in its opinion should be transferred both in the Provinces as well as the Government of India. The Conference did not express any specific opinion on this. The Congress wanted that the budget procedure in the Government of India with regard to transferred subjects should be the same as in the provinces. The Conference rested satisfied with the recommendation of the Report. The Congress resolved that if the Grand Committee was to be retained, the elective element thereon should be at least one-half. Curiously enough the Conference adopted a similar resolution for the Council of State, but did not do so with regard to the Grand Committees. The Congress resolved that the Legislative Assembly should have four-fifths elective majority. The Conference did not ask for it.

MODERATES' VOLTE FACE.

These were some of the dicerences between the two sets of resolutions. Mr. Patel wondered what made the Conference to resolve that twenty per cent. of the recruits in the commissioned ranks of the Army should be Indians, when the Congress asked for twenty-five per cent. and why the Conference proposed that most of the expenditure on the India Office establishment should be borne by the British Treasury, when the Congress resolved that the whole of it should be on the British estimates. Mr. Patel laid great stress on the fact that the resolutions of the Conference unfortunately were in direct contravention of the opinions of the leading Moderates and that the resolutions of the Congress were in agreement with them. He said that when the scheme was first published, a few leading persons in India expressed themselves very strongly against it. Then some friends from England advised the leaders in India not to reject the scheme but suggest necessary modifications in it. Acting on this advice some other leaders adopted the course of suggesting modifications. They were afraid, however, that the Congress would reject the scheme as they thought the body was dominated by the rejectionists. They, therefore, seceded from the Congress. The events that had happened since then did not justify their attitude, and Mr. Patel wished that they had only remained true to their own opinions.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Mr. Patel then expressed himself strongly against the decision of the Government of India in refusing passports to the Congress deputation and maintained that it was the right of the Indian people to determine when their deputation should proceed to England. He thought that in the interests of the country it was highly desirable that some capable Indians should make their home in England for some time in order to carry on agitation to attain the goal of Responsible Government as early as possible.

The speech was delivered in Gujarati.

NADIAD, Nov. 17.

The Political Conference met in the afternoon. The first resolution was on the Reform Scheme which is drafted on the lines of the Special Congress resolutions. There were several speakers and the resolution was carried unanimously. Another resolution asked for full responsible government for the Bombay Presidency and the personnel of the Reform Committees was strongly condemned.

After passing one or two more resolutions the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE.

TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The following Press Communique is issued.—With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that with effect from the 1st October, 1918, and for the remaining period of the war a children's allowance shall be issuable to staff and departmental officers, (including those with honorary rank), officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Reserve of Officers on the following bases.—

(a) Officers whose pay of rank and staff pay or consolidated rates of pay do not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem shall be granted an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for each child (residing in India up to a maximum of four). In cases where the children are in England the allowance will be issued at the equivalent current rate of Exchange of two pounds sterling. (b) Officers whose pay of rank and staff pay or consolidated rates of pay exceed Rs. 500 per mensem but do not exceed Rs. 625 per mensem shall be granted an allowance of Rs. 15 for each child (residing in India) up to a maximum of four. In cases where the children are in England the allowance will be issued at the equivalent current rate of Exchange of one pound sterling. Detailed instructions regarding the method of payment are under issue to all concerned.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT KHARAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The railway strike at Kharagpur still continues, but the situation has much improved. Most of the men who absented themselves from the station yard, running shed, carriage examining staff and engineering department have come back to their duties. The running of goods trains which had to be suspended has been restored. Only loco workmen have not yet returned and have sent a telegram to the Governor stating their grievances.

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PUNISHMENT OF ENEMY CRIMINALS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEW.

Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, speaking on Sept 18 at Liverpool, where he was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor, paid a high tribute to the work of the Prime Minister, than whom he thought no braver or more ingenuous man had ever appeared at any great crisis in the history of the country. Mr. Lloyd George's courage never faltered, even when the gravest disaster to the Empire threatened. Perhaps his supreme personal contribution to the war had been the decision, from which he never deviated, that the strategic direction of the Western campaign should be in the hands of one man. He fought for that for months against every kind of opposition, though he was never confronted with the opposition of Sir Douglas Haig. (Cheers.) The speaker also spoke of the ability with which Mr. Bonar Law had carried through the great duties of his office.

"I have given close attention," proceeded the Attorney-General, "to the subject of international law, and I tell you plainly that there is in international law abundant warrant for the punishment, both in their persons and in their purses, of proved and identified criminals. (Cheers.) It has not been becoming, until the hope of victory was recently formed upon the events in the field, to talk of what we should do when victory came. That those persons who can be identified with universally admitted acts of outrage are to escape with impunity is a view of the situation which I certainly should find it difficult to accept. (Cheers.)

"We are told it will not be possible for Germany to pay indemnities, although she herself is demanding £300,000,000 from the Bolshevists. There are great assets in Germany. It is a matter which is irrelevant from one point of view as to whether those assets are pledged by the German Government to the citizens of that country who have supplied the money for the war to be carried on. The relevant answer on the subject to the German Government is, 'You have pillaged and destroyed Belgium and ravaged France, and your first obligation is to compensate Belgium and then France, and then pay those who put up the money to enable you to commit those outrages.'" (Cheers.)

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Muntions Board.—Mr. H. B. Dunnicliff to be Chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu. Captain H. W. Cottray to be Assistant Controller, Clothing Contracts at Simla.

Legislative Department.—Mr. Moncrieff-Smith to act as Secretary vice Mr. Muddiman proceeding on one month's privilege leave.

Home Department.—Mr. C. A. Barron is gazetted officiating Chief Commissioner of Delhi from the seventh instant.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The following names of British Officers appear in the Casualty List No. 779, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Machine Gun Corps, 2nd-Lieut. R. G. Austin.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Highland Light Infantry, Lieut. G. K. Lewis.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Temporary Captain N. D. K. Rao, Lieut. H. A. King.

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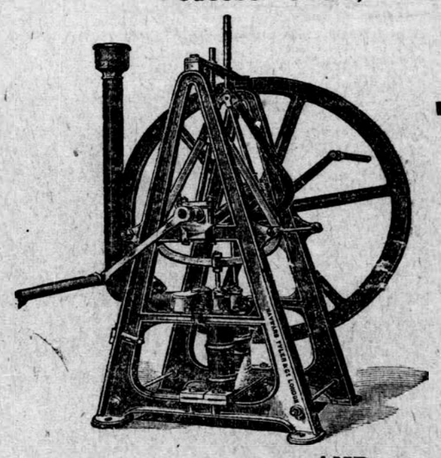

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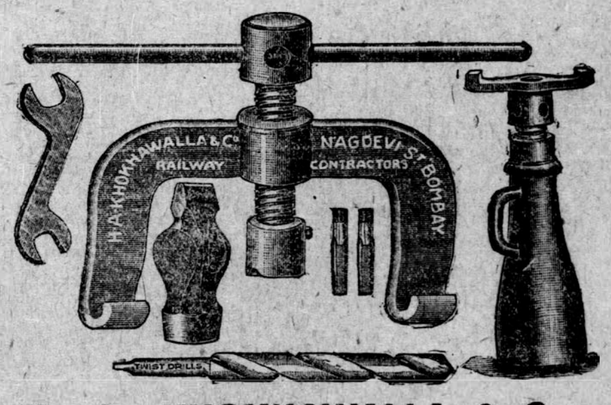

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